WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Opposite: COX & Co. and Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co. and Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL: X. NO: 5 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 6' 1922. TWO ANNAS

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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Incorporated in Holland.

Established by Royal Charter 1824.

FULLY PAID-UP

CAPITAL ..... F. 80,000,000 £6,666,666
RESERVE FUND .... F. 59,139,249 £4,928,270

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland). Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE. Head Agency at BATAVIA

BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin, Bandoeng, Cheribon, Djember, Djocja, Kota Radja, Langsa, Macassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pekalongan, Pontianak, Semarang, Soerabaia, Solo, Tebing Tinggi (Delhi), Tegal, Telok-Betong, Tjilatjap, Weltevreden

STRAIT'S SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agent

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(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captan	Tons,	Arrival	Departure
Kaga Maru	T. Osada	5857	27th Dec	9th Jan
*MuroranMaruT	Harenchi	5354	12thJan	13thJan.
Hakushika Maru		8151	11thJan	18th Jan.
Awa Maru	Y. Narui	6037	9th „	21st „
Tamba Maru	D Asahima	8545	23rd Jan.	2nd Feb.
*Hakodate Maru	C. Hideshima		6th Feb	8th Feb.

* This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon

For feight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

DATE.	Steamer	TONS.
1922		
7th Jan.	CHINA	7,952
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st „	NALDERA	10,628
28th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7,941
11th „	DELTA	8,097
18th „	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th „	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA*	10,941
11th „	KARMALA	8,983
18th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th „	CHINA	7,952
1st Apr.	NARKUNDA	16,
8th „	CALEDONIA	7118
15th „	EGYPT	7,572
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10,941
29th „	MANTUA*	10.512 ,902

*NARKUNDA, *NALDERA, *MALWA, *EGYPT } * Through steamers from Australia.

Through steamers from China AND O MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1922		
9th January	MASHOBRA	8,286
30th „	NUDDEA	7,923
6th February	MADURA	8,600
20th „	DOMALA	820
12th March	HATIPARA	8,182
10th „	MANDALA	8,246
3rd Apr.	NEVASA	9,071
17th „	MANOLA	7,882

* Do not carry passengers.

SAILING TO STRAITS & CHINA.

30th Dec. 1921	KHYBER	9,014

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1922		
27th Jan.	NARKUNDA	Call at Colombo Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney
24th Feb.	MANTUA	
24th March	NALDERA	

AND O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

SAILING DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
January 16th "Hughli."
(Limited first and third class accommodation only.)

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers,	
1922		
6th Jan.	LINGA	Karachi direct.
9th „	LHASA	Karachi coasting.
12th „	BANKURA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
14th „	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa via Marmagoa
14th	AUSTRAL POAT	to Australia via Malabar ports,

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage or P and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

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16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indo Maru	S. Kametaka	11th Dec.	7th Jan
Ganges Maru	R. Yamonoi	27th Dec.	13th Jan
Kosado Maru	S. Yanagi	18th Jan.	30th Jan
Alps Maru	T. Inoue	8th Feb.	15th Feb
Java Maru	J. Kojima	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.

BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Station.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 63,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 8,000,000

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqr.,
3. Chamanlal G. Pareqh, Esqr.,
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HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.

Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid of Capital	...	$ 20,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	...	£ 4,500,000
Silver Reserve Fund	...	$ 21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors		$ 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

49, Churchgate Street.

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Amoy	Johore	Saigon
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Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
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Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

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Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
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Indian Concern with Indian capital under Indian management Attractive plans. Low rates. Perfect security. Speedy settlement of claims.

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Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,80,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

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THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SIR D. J. TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED JAPITAL	.. ..	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	„	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	„	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

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MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ld. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
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NEW YORK, Sumner Ballard, U. S. A Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd / Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine underwriters.) }
SINGAPORE, Malcolm Beranger and Co. Ltd.
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BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
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R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

HEAD OFFICE.
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MARTIN & Co.
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Lipton's Building,
33 Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
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Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms
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Post Box 22. Phone 5385. Manager.
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or
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PANCHGANI.

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Catering speciality.

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WANTED—SPINNING SUPERVISORS for night work in a mofussil mill. Good salary to experienced men. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 7570, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C11778

WANTED.—MATRIC TEACHERS for Shri Pratap High School Bansda. Apply within 25th January to DEWAN, Bansda, stating least pay required.
A C11791

WANTED.—Gujarati-knowing Hindu UNDERGRADUATE TEACHER. Good salary to an experienced man. Apply, stating salary and experience, Sect. Parsi School SUKKUR.
A R2385

WANTED—PAID CANDIDATES for the office of the Small Cause Court. Must have passed the School Leaving Government Test or be otherwise qualified for Government Service. Apply to the REGISTRAR.
A C11800

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Gujarati HINDU, knowing efficient English correspondence type writing and good Gujarati Hand. Good prospects. Apply immediately Box No. 7578, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2430

WANTED—LINO OPERATORS, speed essential 6000 per hour. Piece work anna 1 pies 6 for 1000 ens. Good copy, Splendid opportunity. Madrasees preferred. Apply the GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, "The Madras Mail," Madras.
A R11724

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A C11779

WANTED—Competent Marathi or Gujerathi knowing (a) DRILL, DRAWING and MUSIC TEACHERS, Males or Fefales on Rs. 55—4—135, plus Rs. 17 War Allowance p. m.: (b) Lady teachers in English for Girls' Schools on Rs. 45—3—105 plus Rs. 17 War Allowance, if non-Matrics and on Rs. 55—4—135 plus Rs. 17 War Allowance, if Matrics and (c) Sewing and Knitting Mistresses on Rs. 45—3—105, plus Rs. 17 War Allowance. Apply to the undersigned before the 15th instant. D. G. PADHYE, Secretary, Schools Committee, The Schools Committee's Office, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, Bombay, 4th January, 1922.
A C11179?

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at Wesawa (Andheri) Sea side next to Bhagwan Sanatorium. Apply within.
C R2418

BLOCKS TO BE LET in our Asher mansion at Forjet Street, and Dhun Villa at Gamdevi Laburnum Road. Apply to GOCULDAS DAMODER, 98/100, Vithalwadi Bombay.
C R2426

TO BE LET.—MOTOR GARAGES and SPACE for Motor works at Girgaum, near Keenedy Bridge in Babajee Gopal Engineer's Wadi. See on the spot or 20, Elphinstone Circle, Hunsraj and Co., Fort, Bombay.
C R2414

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box 7518, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1904

BUNGALOW AND LAND FOR SALE at TITHAL, Bulsar on the Sea front. Besides the bungalow, there are four and a quarter acres of land, a well and two servant's houses. The property is known as "The Mission Bungalow". Apply giving offers to—Rev. SAMUEL KERR, Sanand, Gujarat, B. P.
C R2435

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DA R2309

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LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED.—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Re. 2; 12 Packets Indian vegetables seeds Re. 2 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted Mango plant Rs. 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen BANGALORE CITY. C10677

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FOR SALE—A DELAGE CAR, 10-12 with Bosche Magneto, newly and relined with a set of Brand ne and tubes, stepney wheel speedometer etc., Price Rs. 5,000. Apply Box N Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA

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JA R2439

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

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R R2261

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COTTON BALING PRESS, (preferably Nasmyth Wilson's) in good working order and gins (preferably Platt Bros.) with engines and boilers. Please apply stating particulars of machinery and its age, maker, price etc to Box No. 7581, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R2439

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M R2466

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N R2420

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T R2702

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FOR all sorts of intricate and obstinate diseases where all other treatment failed viz. cancer, Pthisis, Gravels, Paralysis, Cataracts, etc. Consult.
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Consultation Hours.—8 a.m. to 11 a.m., and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of First Class Steam Coal for the Nasik Water Works are invited. The annual consumption of coal for the water works is not less than 900 tons. The rates at which steam coal will be supplied should be with and without Railway charges. The names of the collieries from which the coal will be supplied should also be stated.

S. S. JOSHI,
Chief Officer,
Nasik Municipality.
Nasik, 3rd January, 1922.
11709

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 20th January, 1922, for the supply of Stationery and Drawing and Surveying materials during the year 1922-1923.

Printed forms of tenders and conditions of contract can be had free of charge at the office of the Municipal Commissioner who will on application give any further information that may be required.

No tender not accompanied by samples of approved quality will be considered.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 4th January, 1922.
TA C11810

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
Fort Bombay.

A BRANCH OFFICE of this Bank will shortly be opened at Girgaon, in the the Javeri Mansions at the junction of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Back Road. Definite date of opening will be announced later
Bombay, 30-12-21.

PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI.
Managing Director.
C11769

LAND AND BUILDINGS TO LET.

TO LET on lease, large VACANT PLOTS on New Queen's Road, also several blocks of BUILDINGS, suitable for GODOWNS, WORK-SHOPS, MOTOR WORKS, SHOW ROOMS, etc., available within the compound of the Bombay United Mills Necessary reasonable alterations to buildings to suit customers will be carried out, or portions of buildings pulled down if vacant land required. For full particulars apply to THE TATA MILLS, LTD., Navsari Buildings, Bombay.
C11745

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BLEACHING, DYEING and FINISHING MACHINERY inoluding 10 Bowl CALENDER, BEETLING MACHINE, SCHREINER, etc. For particulars apply to the TATA MILLS, LTD., Navsari Building, Bombay.
C11747

MACHINERY FOR SALE

110 LOOMS of Henry Livesey's make, 1914 loose reed. 10 of 40" and 100 of 36" reed space with individual electric Motor drive. Motors by Siemens Bros. of 6 B. H. P. each and 220 Volts. These looms are also capable of bein turned into ordinary mechanical drive.

50 LOOMS 36" drop-box same in all respects as above.

Also 50 spare electric Motors for individual loom drive, same type as above.

The following weaving preparatory machines are also available with shafting, etc. complete:—

1 Grey WINDING FRAME, 200 spindles.
2 DRUM WINDERS, 29 drums each.
1 CHEESE WINDER, of 60 drums.
1 PIRN WINDER of 120 spindles.
4 WARPING FRAMES.
2 SIZING MACHINES.

Also one latest Open Type Finishing and Chasing 10 Bowl CALENDER by Mather and Platt.

For further particulars apply to the TATA MILLS, LD., Navsari Buildings, Bombay.
C11748

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone, No. 4927.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO JEWELLERS AND INDIVIDUAL BUYERS.
AUCTION SALE OF REAL JEWELLERY.
THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 6th January, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No 52, Medows Street, by order of Messrs. Dabholkar and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Prathuraj Bhagwan, the mortgage and on account and at the risk of Mr. Ganpat Mangalchand, the mortgagor, rich latest designed ornaments set with real pearls, rubies, emeralds and diamonds including.

1 diamond moriya, gold kadas set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, gold and diamond buties, tikdo, 2 rings, set with diamonds of rates 5¼ and 4¼, 2 pairs diamond's buties, 1 pearl kanthi of about 125 chavas, 1 emerald necklace about 200 rates, rings set with emeralds, pearl collar with diamonds, 4 pearl bangles, diamond kudas, hooprings, diamond buttons, etc.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

The above are worth seeing and so we draw the attention of intending purchasers to inspect them.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th January, 1922.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 2402.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS ODHAV MANSIONS AT TARDEO OPPOSITE THE ALLIANCE MILLS AND NEXT TO GANGARAM TURRACE OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On Saturday the 7th day of January 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Second Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Odhavji Dhanjibhoy Engineer and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Second Mortgagee under the indenture of January 1920 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Second Mortgagee of the other part and subject to the First Mortgage, the undermentioned property, viz.:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses built and to be erected thereon situate lying and being on the East side of Tardeo Road outside the Fort and in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3023 square yards or thereabout and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 8 New No. 13483 and Old Survey No. 457 and New No. 1/3391 and are bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the property of he Alliance Manufacturing Co., Ld., on the West by Tardeo Road, on the North partly by the property of Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash and partly by the property of Hormusji Nowroji Daver and on the South by the public road of Municipality and old branch of B. B. and C. I. Railway and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 3816 (1), 3816 (1A), 3816 (1B), 3816 (1C), 3816 (1D) and 3816 (1E) and Street Nos 665, 667, 675, A, 675 B, 675, C, 675 D and 675 E and which said premises are now in the possession and occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the second Mortgagee at their office in Greahm Buildings on Esplanade Road Fort or to the undersigned at their office in Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN "DIEBOLD" FIRE RESISTING SAFES UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE "DIEBOLD" COMBINATION FIRE RESISTING HEAVY MADE AMERICAN SAFES AND FILING CABINET SAFES SUITABLE FOR OFFICES, BANKS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of January, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the party concerned:—

28 'Diebold" combination fire resisting heavy made American safes and filing safes on wheels of different sizes vurying from 22" x 18" to 60" x 40" lately the property of Messrs. Dilsizian Freres in Liquidation.

Each safe will be put up for sale singly to suit the requirements of the intending purchasers.

Catalogues will be published and the safes will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th January, 1922.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
3, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

BONAFIDE SALE.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.
AUCTION SALE of decent household furniture by well-known makers, dining table, sideboard, crockery, glassware, Cottage Piano with Pianola (combined) by 'stick" hand and foot Singer Sewing Machine Marck's Wall Clock, Telescopic Electric Hall lamp, platedware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 8th instant at Eusaf Buildings, Altamount Road Cumballa Hill at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of dining table, dining room, chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room Cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, folding screen, jardiniers very slightly used Cottage Piano with Pianola (combined) by "stick" hand and foot Singer Sewing Machine, Marck's Wall Clock Telescopic Hall lamp, fancy writing tables and resolving bookstands, silver showcases, ornaments and pictures, hat-stand, teapoys, folding screen, file cabinet ice box, season wood almirahs, clothe presees, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of W. Pondman Esq., of Nederlandseh Indiesche Banks.

1 English Rover Motor Cycle with side-car in perfect running order.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

126 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GORUPDEO, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Trust settlement Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will, on FRIDAY, the 6th January 1922 at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable property.

All that pieces or parcel of leasehold land or ground bearing New Survey No. 8-3628 containing by admeasurement 47,434 square yards or thereabouts (be the same more or less) situate at Gorupdeo without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay and bounded on er towards the West and North by public passages and on or towards the South by the property of Dhondi, on or towards the East partly by the property of the Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld. and partly by the property of Mr. Cassamali Jairaj Pirbhoy and partly by the property now or formerly of Bhasker H. Sukaiker and others and which said hereditaments are in possession of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of title deeds and other papers and of the plan of the property application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors, 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF CIGARETTE FACTORY AT BANDRA.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 9th January sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Hill Road Bandra in the compound of Mr. Balkrishna Vasoodev's Bungalow by order of the concerned the follow:—

Cigarette making machines 3 with automatic tobacco feeder, including complete outfit for the manufacture of cigarettes, with usual accessories (German made C 15 patent).
1 tobacco knife grinding machine.
1 tobacco cutting machine.
1 Ruston Procter oil engine 7 H P in good working order.
Other miscellaneous articles pertaining to the factory, namely, spare parts of machines, tools, cardboards, tins, etc., etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 7th January 1922 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods one iron safe one stand etc.
AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)
1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey arab horse quiet in harness.
1 cycle wheel landaulet with a pair of horses and Harness.
1 Horse with harness.

AUCTION SALE OF RAZORS, ESSENCES, SATTEENS, NEEDLES BYNOCHRISMOL, PHOTO MATERIALS, ETC., ETC.,

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 126, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

6 pieces grey shirting.
1 case Berlia wool.
2 Parcels Razors and kn.. s (as per invoice of George Butler and Co.)
5 Packets Buttons.
9 Packets Cropp Razors.
1 case Needles (as per Invoice of Foster Porter and Co.)
14 cases assorted Essences (as per Invoices of Stevenson, Howell and Co.).
1 case Bynol Chrismol.
3 cases Bynol.
3 cases Allen and Hanbury food No. 1 and No. 2.
1 Bale Coloured satteens and fancies shorts ½ yard up.
1 Bale printed Fents 1 to 3 yards and up.
5 parcels netting cloth.
1 case containing one Gent's and one Ladies' Motor Cycle (2 stroke model kick start.)

On account and risk of Messrs. P. Victor and Co.
2 cases containing Photographic goods, Mark 4004, No. 169/16.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS GAIETY THEATRE SITUATED AT THE CORNER OF HORNBY ROAD AND WAUDBY ROAD, FORT.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the owner the following very valuable landed property.

All those two pieces or parcels of land containing by admeasurement 2,567 square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less and are situate on the West side of the Hornby Road on the Esplanade in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and which are jointly bounded on the North by Waudby Road on the East by the Hornby Road aforesaid on the South by a new road No. 6 and on the West by the property belonging to Mr. Gocuidas Madhovji and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8463, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3292, Street No. 103, and were formerly vacant and are now in the occupation of the Lessee:

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR ACCESSORIES AND ELECTRIC FANS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 21st inst. sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 126, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Jal Virji proprietor of the Victoria Motor Works and Carriage of Girgaum.

Drills, (Drilling Machine) vices, spark pluge, Jacks, Lubricating guns (syringe), Boyce Motor meters, high power carbon remover.

On account and risk of Mr. S. M. Achari.
12 pieces 110 volts D. C. 9 ins. table fans.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 6th January, 1922.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure sterilizer Incubators, gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.
Please apply for further particulars.
S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 6.
Telephone No. 2311.
Telegrams "GUNDIBAN."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.

Thunderbolt Jack
GREAT WESTERN SERIAL.
SUPERVISED
by
BEN WILSON & JOE BRANDT.

You will sit with breath bated and pulse pounding at the daring spectacular scenes in this romantic, mysterious and sensational photo play.

Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Popular Prices.

THE LAST DAY!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present Tonight for the Last Time a Specially Selected Photo-drama for the Merry Newyear week
"STRAIGHT FROM PARIS"
An Equity production (6 Reels 6,000 feet) featuring the popular star
Clara Kimball Young
The Story is by Sada Cowan.
The Programme includes a 2 Reel Comedy
"ROMAN ROMEOS"
With Eddie Lyons and Lee Moran and the ferocious Christie Lions
Four Shows To-day: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA.
New Churney Road.

STARTING TO-MORROW
K. D. & Brothers Present
"The Law of The Yukon"
THE LAW OF NATURE—THE LAW OF GOD
A Tremendous Drama of the Clash between the wildest and the Best human elements
Based on the stirring poem of the same name by the English poet Robert W. Service.
"This is the law of the yukon and ever she makes it plain send not your foolish and feeble; send me your strong and your sane-strong for the red rage of battle Sane, for I harry them sore; send me men girt for the combat, men who are Grit to the core; and I will not be won by weaklings, subtle, suave and mild, but by men with the hearts of vikings: and the simple Faith of a child."
THIS IS A CHARLES MILLER PRODUCTION
Something new and grand showing the vastness, the grimness and the wild beauty of alaska a fitting background for one of the most forceful films ever produced
Do not Fail to see it
AT
West-end Cinema

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
A PATHE SUPER DRAMA
IN
THE RIDDLE: WOMAN
Do you know your own wife No man does She herself is puzzled by the Conflicting moods of her own heart, where smolder the passions of a Sappho and where dwells the mystery of Mona Lona. But is not the very uncertainty of woman her greatest charm.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
NEXT WEEK
GEORGE B. SEITZ
IN
THE SKY RANGER
PATHE SERIAL
TIMES:
Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m. Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p.m. Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m
PRICE as USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
To-day at 6-30 p. m.
A Vivid Play of Saints, Sinners and Society
"The Devil To Pay"

THE EXCELSIOR
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
in the latest Musical success.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.
For the first time on the Eastern Stage
SYBIL
A Gorgeous Production
Booking at Roses till 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre

THE EMPIRE
Daily Change of Film Masterpieces.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
By special request
BRUCE BAIMSFATHEIS WAR COMEDY
THE BETTER 'OLE'

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES, LD.
Latest Racing Topical
"Prince of Wales Cup."
COMING
Saturday, January 7th
First Time in Bombay
The Great Anglo-American Star
GEORGE ARLISS
in a irrestible, alluring and artistic play
"THE DEVIL"
It has created a sensation wherever shown.

THE EMPRESS.
Daily Change of Film Masterpieces.
TO-DAY at: 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
D. W. Griffith's latest production
The Idol Dancer

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS
LOCATION:
Mastan Talao ground, New Nagpada. (Byculla)
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
Matinee on Saturday and Sunday at 5 p.m.
From Friday and Daily at 9-30 p.m.
Our Grand opening night, etc.
T. G. SHELLAR B. G. SATHE
Proprietor *Manager.*

The Alexandra Cinema
The thrill a minute Serial
The Smashing Barriers
featuring
The uncrowned King of the screen,
WILLIAM DUNCAN
and
EDITH JHONSON
The popular idol of the screen.
Supplied by K. D. & Bros.
The Smashing Barriers
FIFTH WEEK Episodes 10, 11, 12,
Sensational, smashing deeds of daring and dark doings that will hold you breathless.
Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Popular Prices
The Alexandra Cinema
Bellasis Road, a few paces from the Byculla Club.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LD., will hold an Auction Sale of Motor Cars, Cycles, Lorries and Accessories on Wednesday, the 11th January, 1922 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Register your Cars immediately.
Entries will close on the 7th January, 1922
For Particulars and Forms please apply to
THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LD,
320, Lamington Road,
off Jacob Circle.
Tel. No. 5995. C11804

PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI LECTURES.

THESE LECTURES will be delivered in the University Library on the following days at 5-45 p.m.:
GENERAL SUBJECT:—The Monastic Institution of the Hinayana Budhists, known as the Samgha.
Lecture I.—Monday, the 16th January, 1922: Indian Archaelogy and Epigraphy in connection with Budhist Antiquities.
Lecture II.—Friday, the 20th January, 1922: The foundation of the Samgha by Gotama.
Lecture III.—Friday, the 27th January, 1922: Admission into the Samgha.
Lecture IV.—Friday, the 3rd February, 1922: Life in the Samgha.
Lecture V.—Friday, the 10th February, 1922: The Ecclesiastical Law of the Samgha in its bearing on order and discipline.
VI.—Friday, the 17th February, 1922: The various fortunes of the Hinayana Budhist Samgha.
VII.—Friday, the 24th February, 1922: Monasticism in the West in Early Times.
LECTURER—Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, M. A.
The Lectures are Open to the Public.
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 4th January, 1922. C11807

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINRY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISLICTION.

SUIT NO. 2441 OF 1921

Messrs. JAMNADAS HARIDAS, a firm carrying on business in partnership as piece-goods Merchants, at Mulji Jetha Market, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

versus.

1. BIHARILAL BILASRAI BUKHRERIA, 2. JAIDAYAL BILASRAJ BUKHRERIA, 3. VISHAMBHARLAL BILASRAI BUKHRERIA, of Bombay Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, all residing at Malad in the Thana District sons heirs and legal representatives of Bilasrai Ramchandra deceased the last being a minor under the age of 18 years by his guardian ad; litem. Mr. A. F. Chinoy, one of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court for administration Oaths, residing at Colaba, within the Fort of Bombay. Defendants.

To

Biharilal Bilasrai Bukhreria
and
Jaidayal Bilasrai Bukhreria.

The 1st and 2nd Defendants abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit against you to recover from you Rs. 5,083-2-3 as per particulars annexed to the plaint herein together with interest on the sum of Rs. 4,646-10-9 mentioned in the said plaint and costs.

The plaintiffs abovenamed are given liberty to give you this notice containing a substance of the writ of summons to appear in the above Court on the 24th day of January 1922 at 11-15 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon to answer the abovenamed plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day and in default of your appearance on the said day the suit will be heard and detremined in your absence.

Dated this 28th day of December, 1921.
VACHHA & CO.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
C11806

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of BHAVANTRAO BHASKER, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a Clerk, in the employ of Messrs. Hill, Son and Knox a bachelor, residing at Mangalore Street, Ballard Pier, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai BHAGIRTHIBAI, daughter of Vithal Ramchandra Parab of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Mangalore Street, Ballard Pier within the Fort of Bombay, a legatee named in the Will of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration with the Will annexed.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-first day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and twenty -one and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 21st day of December, 1921.
Messrs. SABNIS AND GOREGAOKER,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C11808

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE various claimants for compensation under Section 45 of the Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902, for loss, damage, death or grievous hurt caused during the recent disorders in Bombay, and all tax-payers in Ward "A" to "G" who are liable to the additional taxation under Section 46 of the said Act in view of the said claims are hereby notified that the enquiry into the said claims will be taken up in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Cruickshank Road, commencing on the 1st day of February, 1922.

All persons in Wards "A" to "G", who are liable to the additional tax are at liberty to appear in the above Court in person or by Pleader to show cause if any why they may be exempted from the payment of the additional tax.

CHUNILAL H. SETALVAD,
Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Bombay.
Dated this 5th day of Jan. 1922.
Esplanade Police Court, Bombay. C11803

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF.

GOOTYS.

O. S. 520/1921.

Firm of Pola Sankariah Chinna Basiah, Tadpatni ..... Plaintiffs.

PURUSHOTTAMDASS HAMSRAJ, firm, Commission Agents, Khand Bazaar Bombay. ..... Defendants.

THE abovenamed plaintiffs have filed a suit against the defendant's firm in the above Court for Rs. 2,960-4-0 the value of 22 bales of cotton. Several times process was sent to the defendant's firm for service in Bombay and the defendant's firm has been evading service. Notice is hereby given that the suit new stands posted to 24-1-1922 for defendant's appearance to contest the suit and if they do not put in their appearance in this Court on the said date, the said firm will be declared ex-parte.

P. SUBBARAO,
Pleader for plaintiff.
Gooty, 3rd Jan. 1922. C11809

AMUSEMENTS.

A NEW YEAR "NOVELTY"
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
GERMAN OPERA
GERMAN DANCES
GERMAN DRAMA
A Picture Beautiful
MISS BERRYLL
or
THE WHIMS OF A MILLIONAIRE
in which
The Celebrated GERMAN Actresses and Beauty
LYA MARA.
plays the leading role, with Her delightful Dances, in which
The "DYING SWAN DANCE"—is simply a Beauty A Treat you have never enjoyed.
NOTE.—Germany has made a mark in as other industries in the world. Here, see it in your favourite Cinema Line Just see
"WHAT A GERMAN PICTURE IS"
A Special "NEW YEAR" Week Novelty Picture.
See it at the
THE "STAR" CINEMA
Bombay's Newest PRINCELY Picture Palace.
Tram Terminus GRANT ROAD.
FOUR SHOWS DAILY:—Commencing at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND BANK HOLIDAYS
Extra Matinee Show at 3-0.
Prices:—Box (4 seat) Rs. 8. Sofa Rs. 2. Balcony Rs 1-8 Reserved Rs. 1. As, 12 6 and 3

THE LAST DAY!
OF THE FOURTH WEEK!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers Present To-Night
FURTHER 3 EPISODES
of the powerful Serial by Warner Brothers (the producers of "the lost city")
"THE TIGER BAND"
Featuring the dare-devil Star
HELEN HOLMES
EPISODE 10
"TRAPPED"
EPISODE 11
"THE INFORMER"
EPISODE 12
"THE DEATH HAZARD"
Four Shows To-day at: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road.)

NEW MACHINERY IN STOCK FOR SALE
Ruston Hornsby Oil engines, Portable Steam engine & Boiler Pumps, Flour & Oil mills, Lathes, Drilling machines, Rice hullers, Shaftings Pulleys, Oils, Beltings, etc.
Eruch. D. Engineer & Coy.
364 Two Tanks, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE AND VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADY MAIN ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Bank of Morvi, Ltd., the Mortgagees herein and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Zainullabedin Allibhoy deceased, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 21st day of January, 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated the 23rd day of December, 1920, between Zainullabedin Allibhoy of the one part and the Bank of Morvi Ltd of the other part, the undermentioned property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure, situate at Khetwady Main Road in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and stables standing thereon containing by admeasurement 1,771 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1984, New No. 9112, Old Survey No. 820, New Survey No. 3489, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2002, Street No. 12/16, Khetwady 9th Lane Ward No. 2003(1) Street No. 1 Khetwady, 9th Lane and Ward No. 2/3 (2), Street No. 18 Khetwady 9th Lane and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by Khetwady Back Road on or towards the South by the property of Alfred Stace Dyer and Helena Stace Dyer, on or towards the West partly by the property of Jaiji daughter of Meryanji Bomanji Wadia and partly by the property of Gopikisson Radhakisson and on or towards the East by the Khetwady 9th Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 3rd January, 1922.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, 3rd Jan. 1922.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	..
" " Sales of East Indian	..	50
" " Imports	..	..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—		
Mid. Americans Spot.	..	12 04
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	..	22 25
New York 11 a.m.	Jan. ..	18 88
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	March ..	18 74
	May ..	18 31
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan. ..	17 82
	May ..	18 64

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 3rd Jan. 1922,

Months.	To-day's Price.
Jan.	11 58
Feb.	..
Mar.	11 55
April	..
May	11 48
June	..
July	11 24
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	..
Nov.	..
Dec.	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 3rd Jan. 1922.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	11 31
February	11 27
March	11 26
April	11 18
May	11 14
June	11 01
July	10 92
August	10 77
September	10 50
Oct.	10 28
Novembers	10 18
December	10 13

Tone:—Easy.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 3rd Jan. 1922.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	20 90
February	21 05
March	21 25
April	21 40
May	21 55
June	21 55
July	21 60

Manchester—Fair cloth enquiry
Yarns—Moderate demand Prices steadier.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 3rd Jan. 1922.

M. G. Bengal, Good	.. ..	7 50
" " Fully Good	.. ..	8 00
" " Fine	.. ..	8 50
" No. 1 Oomre, Good	..	9 05
" " " Fully Good	..	9 55
" " " Fine	.. ..	10 05
" Broach, Good	.. ..	9 95
" " Fully Good	.. ..	10 45
" " Fine	.. ..	10 95
" Scinde, Good	.. ..	7 40
" " Fully Good	.. ..	7 90
" " Fine	.. ..	8 40

Nominal.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 4th Jan. 1922.

	Months.	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York	Jan. ..	18 74
	Mar. ..	18 62
	May ..	18 15
	July ..	17 66

Liverpool, 4th Jan. 1922.

	Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Dely. M.U. O. C. C. Liverpool.	Mar. ..	11 15
	May ..	11 02
	July ..	10 82
	Oct. ..	10 22

London, 4th Jan. 1922.

Telegraphics Transfer	.. 1/4 1/32 Steady
Bar Gold	.. £ 4 17 9 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot ..	.. 34 7/8 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, 3rd Jan. 1922.

Rentes 3 p c.	54 3/4
Far Silver spot	34 1/2
" 2 months hence	34 3 8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..
Interest day to day loans	2 1/2
" 7 day market loans	3 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c since 3rd Nov. 1921.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, 29th Dec. 1921.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 5/3
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 " ..	4 3/4
" " " " 6 " ..	5 1 4
Silver quiet only small business	35 1 8
Rentes 5%	42 1/2

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	170 3/4

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Dec.-Jan.	17
" Tone quiet but steady.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
Dec. Paid	27 3/8
" Months Jan.-April Value ..	27 3/8

New York, 29th Dec 1921.

Demand Bills	419 25

EXCHANGE.

London, 29th Dec. 1921,

On London in Paris	52 47
In Germany	782 00
In Italy	99 05

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES:

MIDDLR QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 77
Christiania	26 33
Amsterdam	11 45
Switzerland	21 49

Liverpool, 29th Dec. 1921.

Mid. American Spot	11 81
Sakelliridis	21 50

DISCOUNTS.

London, 3rd Jan. 1922.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 " ..	4 3/4
" " " " 6 " ..	5 1 4
Silver spot quiet only small business..	34 1/2

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	£ 168 1 2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Jau.-Feb Quoted	17 1/4
" Tone upward tendeucy.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
Jan.-April Value	27 1 2
" Months May-Aug. Nearest Value	27 5/8

New York, 3rd Jan. 1922.

Demand Bills	420 37

EXCHANGE.

London, 3rd Jan. 1922.

On London in Paris	52 47
In Germany	792 00
In Italy	98 90

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 85
Christiania	26 70
Amsterdam	11 42
Switzerland	21 71

Liverpool, 3rd Jan. 1922.

Mid. American Spot	12 01
Sakelliridis	22 25

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

January 5.

To-day Reuter reported 41 points higher in New York futures and the mar- Fully good mg. Broach April, May at Rs. 519½ and subsequently declined to Rs. 511½ which was the rate at 4 p.m. The Bazar finallly closed at Rs. 511. At Colaba the makret opened at Rs. 509 and went down to Rs. 504 closing at Rs. 505 Fine mg. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 462 and went down to Rs. 460 which was the rate at 4 p.m. While March opened at Rs. 451 and dropped to Rs. 450 the same being the rate at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January was Rs. 328/29 and March Rs. 339 nominal.

Our market far ready cotton maintained a quiet feeling yesterday and the inquiry was very moderate. Japan Shippers and local millwalas did not show any activity, and about 4,000 Rs. are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Jan. 5th.

Fully Good Broach April/May, ..	505
" " Bengal Dec/Jan. ..	327
" " March	337
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	456
" " March	440

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 5th.

F. G. Broach April May	512
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	328
" " " March	339
Fine Oomra's Dec. Jan	466
" " March	449

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Jan. 5th.

Description	Super-Fine	F, Good			
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab ..	370	350	335	..	
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	476	461	446	..	..
M. G. Central P. No. 1	506	491	476	..	..
M. G. Central P. No, 2	491	476	461	..	..

RECEIPTS.

The ollowing are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 4th Jan, 1922.

Cotton	..50352 Bs.
Wheat	.. 1400 Cwt.
Linseed	.. 1008 "
Rapeseed	.. 434 "
Gingellyseed	.. 9370 "
Popyseed	.. Nil
Groundnuts	.. 9884 "
Castorseed	.. 136 "
Rice	..14717 "
Myrabollams	.. 1827 "
Cottonseed	.. 8379 "
Mowraseed	.. Nil
Gram	.. 1724 "
Jowar	.. 29 "
Masur	.. Nil
Barley	.. 395 "
Bajra	.. 3796 "
Coal	.. 148 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS

Bombay, Jan. 5.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 25-0.
Bars Gold forward 28-0-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 27-15-6.
Bars Silver ready 90-2-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 90-0-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 89-14-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 29/32.
On London Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 15/16.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 5/16.
On London Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 31/32.
On London Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 1/32.
Tone of Exchange Easy.
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 347.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 367.
On Paris Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 357.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T.. Rs. 170.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 164.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 193.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 270.
On Singapore Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 175.
On New York Bank's selling D. D. Rs 363.
London Gold ready sh. 97-9.
London Silver ready d. 34-14.
London Silver forward d. 34-13.
Tone of Silver Uncertain Steady, China sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollors 4.19 easy.
French Exchange Frcs. 52.40.
Swiss Exchange 21.70.
Italian Exchange 98.00.
Belgium Exchange 55.00.
German Exchange Mrks. 810.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59/4.
5 per cent War Loan 89/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100/8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 100/8.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 68.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 68.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 68.

SHARES.

The Share Market was closed to-day.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Mr. Hormazdiar Kuvarji Coyajee, LL.B., is appointed Judge of Bombay High Court with effect from the 7th January, 1922, vice the Honourable Justice Sir Lallubhai A Shah, Kt. L.L.B., proceeding on deputation, or pending further orders.

The following appointments are made pending further orders:—

Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Nasik, vice Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. Master, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Satara, vice Mr. E. L. Moysey, C.I.E., I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. St. C. Smith is appointed Deputy Collector, Selection Grade, with effect from the date on which Mr. Abdullah Mian Ooeman Mian Koreishi was appointed Collector vice Mr. V. K. Namjoshi, seconded.

On his return from leave on the 1st December, 1921, Mr. G. N. Bower, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, has been posted to Bombay.

Mr. C. G. Leftwich, C. B. E., has been appointed Indian Trade Commissioner, East Africa, with effect from the 12th December, 1921.

Mr. A R. Dalal, I.C.S., is appointed a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Kanarese with effect from 5th December, 1921, Mr. G. H. Cowan, I. C. S., proceeded on leave.

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CALCUTTA LETTER.

BENGAL AND N.-C.-O.

COMPLETE HARTAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

The Anglo-Indian papers of Calcutta have changed their views again! The "Statesman" and other culprits are experiencing increased secretion of bile, and even some degree of jaundice, and state that the Hartal was a failure in Calcutta and that the entire Indian population accorded a grand ovation to His Royal Highness the Prince. So far so good: if that is true then Lord Reading's running amok with such formidable weapons as the Seditious Meetings Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act has been all the more regrettable. If that be true—and we should rejoice to see the Prince feted (bar the enormous drain on our purse) —there was no need for the "Statesman" to have said that the Hartal was coming on with great strides, and now to declare as before "Bengalis are too shrewd to be caught by the Mahatma!" This alternate exposing of the Bengal's population to an angry bureaucracy first saying they are too wise, and then stating they are all with the Mahatma, the Moderate and the Extremist, and then again declaring that the Hartal was a failure and Non-Co-operation "is on the wane," were but to change

As if too desirous of showing its own absurdity, the "Statesman" prints a letter from a loyal Christian Bengali, Mr. Ghosh, who says that the city was plunged in darkness and the Gandhiites had a great Hartal.

THE HARTAL

Having thus exposed the Anglo-Indian papers, I think it my duty to state what the case was actually. I must plainly say that I am at one with Mahatma Gandhi in thinking and feeling that "the Prince is my brother," and if we were a free nation to-day we would have opened our purse and welcomed him. At present, without meaning the slightest insult, Calcutta only withdrew from the tamasha as far as the bulk of the population were concerned, and many, many did attend, no doubt, but they were not Non-Co-operators. Why should we blame them when even Gandhi Maharaj says: "Everybody must follow his own inclination," and when even Lord Reading said that everybody might close shop if he thought fit and if not intimidated. The Hartal was, therefore, the work of the Government itself, as Mr. W. J. Simmons, once of the Hogg Market Committee, writes boldly in the "Statesman" dated 29th ultimo, pagt 11, col. 1. This time, Mr. Editor, the European party and the Government could not raise the plea of "intimidation" in the teeth of the much-praised Civil Guard and the troops quartered in an insulted city, and everybody was allowed, by Government announcement, "to follow his own inclination!" The Hartal was spontaneous. We did lie prostrate at the carriage wheel of His Majesty when he visited Calcutta several years ago, and had before that welcomed him as Prince of Wales, and had done homage to his father as Prince of Wales forty-six years back. How long will a nation undergo rehearsals of welcome in the expectation of a boon or two? And it was the lot of Lord Ronaldshay or Lord Reading (I forget whose) the other day at a banquet to declare that India had lost a grand opportunity of winning Swaraj by not welcoming the Prince in the right royal and loyal style. The gubernatorial speeches have no importance and meaning and are a round of contradictions and anomalies, for saying that "revolution is writ large in the hartals.' The "Amrita Bazar Patrika," says the "Statesman," had a feed of "humble pie." And yet, at St. Andrew's Dinner, a month back, did Lord Ronaldshay say the same thing: "These are but the heralds of red revolution!" In a word, there was a complete hartal. The city was plunged in darkness, and no sweeper, nor garriwalla plied his trade. At the same time the co-operators and Government servants, and Europeans and Anglo-Indians did, of course, give a fitting reception which Non-Co-operators (that is Calcutta almost in toto!) had no heart to join, blessing the Prince from a distance for his long life and prosperity.

KHADDAR.

It is now an open secret that some Government officials are against Khaddar and the shout of "Gandhiji ki Jail." The police are simply punishing the people for wearing Khadi and shouting. Matters have been carried to such lengths in Calcutta, Patna and Allahabad that the President of the Behar Landholders' Association, the greatest landholders' body in Northern India, drew attention to the illegality of arresting the man in Khadi or the man shouting "Gandhi Mahatma ki Jai."

POLICE ALREADY TIRED!

Last week I had a flying Christmas visit up-country and there found that arrests were going on a greater scale than appears in papers. The streets are surging with people shouting "Gandhi," etc., peacefully, and the police are arresting them. In Lucknow the arrests are fewer than at Allahabad, while Patna has cried 'halt' to arrests. Mass meetings take place of inhabitants under the presidency of a son of Mr. Gandhi, or a son or nephew of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. As the "Independent" was one day seelling at Rs. 50 a piece (typewritten paper edited by the Mahatma's son in Allahabad and thereafter fell to 2 annas a copy), the people were taking no steps! And the son and nephew of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya may challenge the law in any way, none the worse for an arrest or a fine which they need not pay, and yet get scot-frte. This is justice as reported by the "Pioneer." I reproduce from the paper a para:—

"Krishna Kant and Chandra Kant Malaviya refused to make any statement or answer any question, while Govind Malaviya asked the court to impose on him the maximum penalty.

"The Magistrate fined them Rs. 100 each. The fines were not paid and subsequently the three accused were released."

Justice is thus besmirched! One law for Karnani and Mrs. Dass and Malaviya's sons, and another for Mr. Dass, Pundit Motilal Nehru and others. Curtains and good diet in the Patna jail—thanks to the new Governor—and great hardship elsewhere! The police and magistracy are already tired, and why should the Mahatma sit at a Round Table?

MOCKERY OF JUSTICE.

I have never heard any court releasing a prisoner after he had refused to pay a fine imposed on him as punishment. All this shows the great weakness of the bureaucracy. In Allahabad the limited number of big prison motor-vans being insufficient, a certain motor company is catching the men with the yellow cap! The same company carries the "Pioneer" to the station, the prisoners to the jail, and His Majesty's mails from the post-office to the branch office and to the Railway Mail Service! They are painted red just as the Calcutta motor "Royal Mail." A great shout emanates from the prisoners inside, and this is responded to by countless throats from the streets and adjoining houses. The flag carried is white and green and red, and even little boys are in the party. I mention up-country methods, as affairs there are different from those prevailing in Calcutta. Has anyone ever heard of the method of catching Gandhiites by contract, or by a ticca of a motor company? Out of a concourse of one thousand men in yellow caps, only as many are caught as could be accommodated in the van, and the rest are left to shout on! Is this justice? The Criminal Amendment Act is not working properly, and thanks to the retirement of Lord Sinha the new popular Governor has seen through the future, and we believe the men arrested and imprisoned under the Sinha regime would now get justice. Lord Sinha's retirement was very opportune, and much-needed. Wisely, very wisely did the Mahatma say: "Europeans should reside with us after Swaraj," and we need not grudge the new Governor of the Province of Behar the thanks of our heart that are due to him. We make no difference between an Englishman and an Indian. It is the system that is being fought against.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Swami Shraddhanand Sanyasi, who is now in Bombay writes us as under:—

To nationalize education is one of the principle planks of the Congress propaganda at this moment. Although the great National Assembly has called upon students, above the age of 18 years, to enlist as volunteers, yet the rest will have to go on with their studies, and for them a national system of education on right lines, will have to be devised.

So far, schools and colleges which have severed connection with the bureaucratic Universities are going in the old groove. The same books, the same subjects and the same rules are followed. No greater stress is laid on physical and moral training, nor is the soulless system of day scholars alone attending, put an end to. Wherever an attempt has been made to introduce vernaculars as media of instruction, want of proper books has stood in the way of organizers and no substitute has been found. Even discipline has weakened and the old system (of the Acharya being in *loco-parentis* to the Brahmcharya) has not been substituted for a soul-killing regulation.

Long before Non-Violent Non-Co-operation was thought of, the foundation of an educational system was laid, and an institution opened on the banks of the sacred Ganges in tea jungle, some twenty years ago, which is now a full-fledged University called the "Gurukula-Vishwavidyalaya. Students are admitted early at the age of about 8 years, their parents administer to them a vow to remain unmarried up to the age of 25 years. They (the students) are kept away from temptations and guided to lead a strict abstemious life of *tapa*. Every subject up to the M.A. Standard is taught through the medium of Hindi (the national language) and education imparted in all the subjects which go to make the student a good citizen of the world and an enthusiastic servant of the Motherland. Arrangements are also being made to introduce technical education, and Ayurvedic studies are to be pushed on soon.

Having been connected with the institution from the very time of its conception, some twenty-three years ago, I know that the Gurukula can become an object-lesson for those who are staunch advocates of a complete change in our educational system. Other items in the Non-violent Non-Co-operation programme are either provisional or temporary; the programme of national education alone can be permanent.

I have come to Bombay not only to collect money for the Ayurvedic Department of the Gurukula University, which can become completely self-supporting if ninety thousand rupees for three more chairs and seventy-five thousand rupees for building is found, but also to advise the nation as to the best method of inaugurating a national system of education.

I shall be in Bombay up to the noon of January 10th, and shall be glad to see brothers and sisters interested in national education for the purpose of exchanging thoughts. In this work of national amelioration I make no distinction between congressionists and Non-Congressionists, and shall be glad to address a meeting on this subject, arranged by all well-wishers of our Motherland. I am putting up with Seth Shoorji Vallabh Dass in his Cutch-castle, near Sandhurst-bridge, and will always be at home up to 12 in the morning and 6 in the evening.

LALA LAJPATRAI'S CASE.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S DEFINITION OF "PUBLIC."

LATTER URGES HIGHEST PUNISHMENT.

In Lala Lajpat Rai's case and three others, the counsel for prosecution in addressing the Court said that from the correspondence alluded to above and the statements of accused in court their defence seemed to be that the meeting was not a public meeting, because admission to it was restricted to elected and co-opted members of the P. P. C. C. Counsel was prepared to concede that in ordinary parlance the words "public meeting" would not apply to such a meeting. But words used in any enactment do not bear their ordinary dictionary meaning, unless in the act they are not given any special or particular meaning. The Seditious Meetings Act definitely laid down that a meeting open to any class or section of the public was a public meeting, notwithstanding the fact that admission to it was restricted by ticket or otherwise. Those words, counsel argued, clearly indicated that the legislature meant to give the widest application to the words, "Public Meeting."

Proceeding, counsel said that the other side might argue that if the definition of "Public Meeting" be taken in such a wide sense, then it would apply even to such meetings as a meeting of members of a club or of the stock-holders of a corporation. What then, asked counsel. The legislature had the power to define a public meeting as it thought proper. A public meeting, as counsel conceived it, was a meeting held for furtherance of an object of public concern. A dramatic performance, said counsel, was only open to that class of public which fulfilled the condition of paying for the ticket. Similarly, a meeting of the P. P. C. C. was open to that class of the public which fulfilled the condition of being its elected or co-opted members. Both were on the same footing, and could not be held to be private meetings.

Lala Lajpat Rai:—(Interrupting.) The constitution of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee is an exhibit in the case: and in order to help the Government Advocate in his argument I might state that the P. P. C. C. consists of 200 members, of whom 175 are elected by the various District Congress Committees, and the remaining 25 (co-opted members) are nominated by the 175 elected, which was done in May last. This, I think, would make it clear to Mr. Herbert what co-opted members are.

Mr. Herbert:—I am obliged to Mr. Lajpat Rai. This is a statement made by him in his defence, and .....

Lala Lajpat Rai:—You charged me with dishonesty. That is why I made those remarks.

Mr. Herbert:—It was not you who had that correspondence with Major Ferrar.

Lala Lajpat Rai:—I was President of the P. P. C. C., and am responsible for Mr. Santanam's letters.

Proceeding, Mr. Herbert argued, that the omission to refer to co-opted members in Mr. Santanam's letters was *suppressio veri*. Counsel said that the members of the P. P C. C. represented village, town and district Congress Committees and were, therefore, representatives of the public. The whole proceedings and resolutions of the P. P. C. C. were meant for the general public.

Proceeding, counsel said, that the word "public," had been defined in the Indian Penal Code; and according to Dr. Gour, any sub-division of public, ever so small but large enough to exclude mere individuals, came under that definition. Counsel argued that their being members of the P. P. C. C. did not make those persons any the less members of the public.

MEANING OF "PORTION."

Continuing, counsel contended that the Act said that a meeting open to a "portion of the public was a public meeting. Portion meant a "part." Are not the 200 members of the P. P. C. C., asked counsel, a part or portion of the public? The Act, counsel argued, nowhere laid down that a meeting would be considered a public meeting only when persons attending it were invited as members of the public. The plea that admission to the meeting was restricted could not benefit the accused, as the legislature had deliberately given the widest application to the words "public meeting."

STATUTORY SAFE-GUARDS.

That, however, counsel said, did not mean that all meetings were banned under the Act. The provisions of the Seditious Meetings Act were hedged round by certain restrictions. Only those meetings at which there was discussion of matters likely to cause public disturbance or produce public excitement could be brought under the purview of the Act.

The prosecution, therefore, had to prove not only that the meeting was a "public meeting" but also that it was likely to lead to public disturbance or public excitement. Major Ferrar's evidence, said counsel, had amply proved that point. It was extremely significant, said counsel, that in none of the letters of Mr. Santanam was there any denial that at the meeting matters were to be discussed which were likely to cause public excitement or disturbance of public tranquility. There was absolute silence on that very important point. Nor had Lala Lajpat Rai anything to say on that point in his written statement. Every opportunity had been given to the General Secretary, Mr. Santanam, to explain what matters were to be discussed at the meeting: and his absolute silence on that point led the District Magistrate to suspect or realise that matters prohibited under S. 4 of the Act would be discussed at the meeting. That such matters were actually discussed was abundantly clear from the issue of the "Tribune," dated the 6th December, which was on the file of the case. Counsel proceeded to refer to the resolutions and manifesto adopted at the meeting and the message of Lala Lajpat Rai, and said that the meeting had discussed and advocated Civil Disobedience of law. The meeting of the P. P. C. C. had advocated that the notifications under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Seditious Meetings Act ought to be disobeyed. That was quite sufficient for the purposes of Sec. 4 of the Seditious Meetings Act.

Proceeding, counsel said that it was not disputed that the meeting was held in a proclaimed area. Nor was there any doubt that the meeting was held without notice to the District Magistrate and without his permission. The District Magistrate, as a matter of fact, went out of his way to write to the accused to take his permission; but they refused to do so.

Continuing, Mr. Herbert said that the other day Lala Lajpat Rai, inspite of his saying he was not defending himself, had told the court that the whole of the evidence produced by the prosecution was irrelevant.

Lala Lajpat Rai:—I only said that a good many things produced by the prosecution were not relevant to the case.

Mr. Herbert:—How can I reply, unless it is stated what particular documents are not relevant?

Lala Lajpat Rai:—I do not want you to reply to that.

Mr. Herbert:—I would leave it at that.

Concluding, Mr. Herbert argued that at the Delhi meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, held under the presidency of Lala Lajpat Rai, similar matters were discussed and Civil Disobedience was adopted. The District Magistrate, therefore, naturally suspected that at the P. P. C. C. meeting similar matters would be discussed. In another speech given by Lala Lajpat Rai and reported in the "Tribune," a copy of which had been produced, he had spoken in the same strain. It was, perhaps, at Ferozepur that that speech had been made.

Mr. Santanam:—Better ascertain first.

Mr. Herbert:—Yes, it was at Ferozepur.

Mr. Santanam:—You perhaps want to make out that Lala Lajpat Rai is a habitual criminal (laughter).

CASE UNDER SECTION 145.

Dealing with the case under S. 145, Indian Penal Code, Mr. Herbert said that under Section 6, Sub-Section (2) any meeting prohibited under Section 5 became an unlawful assembly for the purposes of the Cr. P. C., and C.P.C. All that was necessary for counsel to show was that a written public notice prohibiting the meeting had been issued by the District Magistrate, as contemplated by Section 5 of the Seditious Meetings Act. It might be contended, said counsel that the notice had been signed by Major Ferrar as Deputy Commissioner and not as District Magistrate. But the order had been sealed with the seal of the District Magistrate's Court. Besides, in Lahore the District Magistrate and Deputy Commissioner were invariably the same person.

Mr. Santanam:—He is also the President of the Municipality.

Mr. Herbert:—Yes. I am coming to that.

Continuing, counsel said that Dr. Gopi Chand and Mr. Santanam as Municipal Commissioners and Lala Lajpat Rai as a lawyer were aware of the fact that Major Ferrar was the District Magistrate of Lahore. There was, however, said Counsel, nothing to show that Malik Lal Khan was also cognisant of that fact, except that as a member of the public he was expected to know that. And at the utmost, Counsel argued, it was a mere irregularity and ought to be disregarded as being on a par with irregularities mentioned in Section 537 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Section 4 also required that the notice should be public. With regard to that, Counsel submitted that as far as the 4 persons before the Court were concerned, notice of the meeting having been prohibited had been given to them. The evidence of Col. Bregson, Superintendent of Police, clearly established that. The meeting was, therefore, an unlawful assembly under S. 141 I. P. C. (clauses 2 and 5). Under those, clauses, an assembly becomes an unlawful assembly if its object was to resist the execution of law or the committing of any mischief or trespass or any other offence. Counsel argued, that these conditions were fulfilled because at the meeting of the P. P. C. C. the disobedience of law i.e., the commission of offences under the Seditious Meetings Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act was decided upon, and the meeting also abetted the commission of those offences. Civil Disobedience of law and breach of law were synonymous terms.

EXTREME SENTENCES CALLED FOR.

Concluding Counsel said that the charges had been brought home to the accused; and it was his unpleasant duty to press for the passing of the highest sentences provided by law. On the first day, the accused had been truculent and insolent, though later on they had shown themselves more amenable to law and had refused to reply to questions put by court after the charge with apologies to the Magistrate.

Mr. Santanam:—Do not insult us like that. We are still truculent.

Counsel, continuing said that the accused had apparently realised that the magistrate was a strong officer having the courage of his convictions. In court itself the accused had said that the Government was based on brute force personified by Major Ferrar. When they could use such language in court, they were capable of saying anything in secret. No consideration should be shown to the accused, and he demanded the utmost sentence against them.

MR. SALEEM.

Mr. Saleem, Bar-at-Law, next argued the case on the other side as *amicus curiae*. Mr. Saleem said that it was not the intention of the legislature to apply the words "public meeting" to all gatherings, because the application of the phrase had been limited only to meetings which were open to any class or portion of the public. Sub-Section (2) did not amplify the definition, but merely explained it. The meeting must first come under Sub-Section (1) of Section 4, before Sub-section (2) could be applied to it which only meant that if a meeting was a public meeting it would not be a good defence to say that it was held at a private place or that admission to it was restricted by ticket or otherwise. In order that a meeting might be called a public meeting, it must be open to a class or portion of the public. It would be unreasonable to suppose that "class or portion of the public," meant mere individuals or members of the public, because the words obviously referred to locality or community or sect or any other well-defined section or portion of the public. The position taken up by the Government Advocate implied that the Seditious Meetings Act would apply to all meetings, even to the group of father, son and mother who happened to discuss non-co-operation or Civil Disobedience at the fire side in the drawing room, because they were undoubtedly members of the public. The accused and other members of the P. P. C. C. were attending that meeting not as portion or class of the public but as individuals, invited to attend the meeting by name.

As to whether the meeting of the P. P. C. C. was held for furtherance of discussion likely to cause disturbance or public excitement, Counsel submitted that the prosecution had failed to produce any evidence on that point. Mere newspaper reports were not sufficient evidence under the Evidence Act, and could not be taken to establish what had happened at the meeting.

Mr. Saleem next dealt with the case under Sec. 145, I. P. C.; and said that the notice should have been (1) in writing (2) public and (3) issued by the District Magistrate. In the first place, counsel argued, the notice, such as it was, had been signed by the Deputy Commissioner and not the District Magistrate. The knowledge of the accused that Major Ferror was also the District Magistrate was not sufficient. It should have been issued by him in that capacity. In the second place, the notice was not public. The law did not lay down that any individual was to be served with a notice. A notice to the Secretary of the P. P. C. C. was not only not necessary but insufficient in law. The learned Government Advocate had argued that Col. Gregson had posted officers to tell individual members as they came along that the meeting had been prohibited. That was not public notice, but a mere notice to individual members as they came along. Besides, there was no evidence that the officers posted by Col. Gregson had carried out his instructions.

Continuing, Mr. Saleem submitted that the meeting did not come under Sec. 141, (Clauses 2 and 3) I.P.C.. In the first place, mere newspaper report of the proceedings of the meeting were not sufficient evidence of the fact that Civil Disobedience had been decided upon at the meeting. Direct evidence of that fact ought to have been given. In the second place, Counsel argued, the resolution alleged to have been passed was a mere expression of an intention of the members, that at a future time they would disobey the law if occasion for that arose. Discussion of a subject was not common intention some members might have disagreed. And even if a man said, he did not intend to obey a particular law under certain contingencies, he did not come under Sec. 141, I. P. C., so long as he did not actually proceed to disobey the law. There must be some process or law in the course of execution, which was to be resisted before an assembly could come under Sec. 141, I. P. C. Mere intention to do so at a future time did not make an assembly unlawful under Sec. 141. The intention might be changed.

Concluding, counsel observed that Sec. 537, Cr. P .C. did not apply to the irregularity of the notice having been issued by Major Ferrar as Deputy Commissioner, as that section only applied to judicial orders and not executive orders.

The Government Advocate then briefly replied.

ANGLO INDIAN CIVIL GUARDS

THEIR EXCESSES.

The "Bengalee" writes:—

Who was it that was responsible for recruiting the Anglo-Indian Civil Guards? Indeed, the way in which some of these persons are giving public exhibitions of there mucsularity has has served to lowen the whole body in the estimation of the ublic. Reports are pourirng in of the pranks played by some of the Anglo-Indian Civil Guards who give themselves airs as the whilom Czar of all the Russias and think that there is none to dispute their unlimted authorty. It is deplorable that a little discretion was not exercised at the time of recruitment and so all sorts and conditions of men were encouraged to offer their services. We cannot understand why undesirable persons have not been weeded out, even after they prove themselves not only worse than useless but even positively harmful. In many instances, they have intensified the rigours of a situation by their eagerness to make a parade of their authority. Then hasty and precipitate action even to the extreme length has been the theme of general complaint. We are ready to acknowledge that some of the Anglo-Indian Civil Guards deserved well of the public by their heroic exertions to prrevent Calcutta from becoming a city of dreadful night on Saturday last. But there were several others who intoxicated by the wine of authority or really by the cup that cheers and inebriates, gave an account of themselves, of which the less said, the better. Could not something be done to check their excesses?

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the general summery of the Season Reports for the week ending January 3rd:—

Standing rabi crops were generally in good condition except in parts of the Deccan where they are suffering for want of sufficient moisture. Harvesting of kharif crops is nearing completion and threshing continues. Picking of cotton continues in Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Baroda. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation was adequate. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were almost stationary.

Men, Machinery, Materials

THE "Loop-Lock" Racket has been very carefully thought out and in designing it every known system of Tennis Racket making was fully considered and carefully weighed. The best raw materials and machinery that money can purchase, and the most experienced Experts that England can produce, have been provided for. In no other Tennis Racket is demonstrated the same workmanship and the perfect accuracy in detail as in the

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THE "Loop-Lock" is the result of close study of Indian conditions by our English Expert, who is recognised in Home Trade circles as the premier authority on Tennis Racket production. The inventor considers that of the many inventions he has protected during his career in England the "Loop-Lock" is by far the best and most durable, and well-known players declare that it is impossible to conceive of a better or stronger Racket.

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SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

SIXITHTH EXTRA MEETING.

HAND-CAPS

SATURDAY, 7TH JANUARY, 1922.

THE PERIM PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200.

For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Apollo 9-7, Towfik 9-4, Sir Jamal 9-0, Padeface 9-0, Cummer 9-0, Truelove 9-0, Tantalus 8-0, Mehrooba 9 0, Sannayet 9-0, Farek 8-10, Moon 8-10, Tayeed 8-6, Adar 8.6 Gay Peter 8.6, Jerwan 8 6, Surham 8-2, White Rose 8-2, Mooreed 8 2, Faisal 7-12, Vagrant 7-12, Nasaralla 7-12, Honeysuckle 7-12.

THE NOVICE PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

For Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1921, direct from the country of foaling.

Pride of Iraq 9-7. Carelass 9-3, Khamis 9-3, Jumna 9-3, Zilzalar 9-3, Khayum 9-2, Nadir 8-13, Margin 8-13, Hilal 8-13 Grey Rosette 8-13, Simon 8-13, Hadid 8-13, Rishan 8-13 Resolute 8.13, Kampala 8-13, History 8-13, Gun-runner 8-13, Tripoli 8-9, Amirjung 8-9 Sanjak 8.9, Golden Day 8.9, Jabar 8-9, Prince 8-9, Wireless 8-9. Abor 8-8, Roumania 8-8, Nakib 8-8, Bahadur-ul-Milk 8-8 Toobah 8-8; Toonah 8-8, Laffy 8-8, Razeet 8-8, Kelvin Boy 8-8, Caudron 8-8 Messina 8-4 Amin 8-4, Bayrkdar 8.4 Shehan 8-4 Arbeed 8-4, Ajeel 8-4, Mahdir 8-4, Cannon 84. Sooria 8.4, Once Again 8-4, Tribute 8-4, Obized 8-4, Alder 8-4,

THE MODERATE PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750.

Terms for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Division.

Cerago 9-3, Somali 9-3, Pine Tree 9-3, Ulster Lad 9-1, Greenfield 8-10, Lace 8-10. Lively 8-10, Bohea 8-8, Undies 8-5, Miss Goodenough 8-0, Milk Maid 8-0, Pin Money 8-0, Merion 8-0, Olivine 7-12, Meg Merrilies 7-12.

THE ASCOT PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 10,000, second Rs. 3,000, third Rs. 2,000.

Handicap for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Carborundum 9-7, Heart Free 9-0, Glass 8-12, La Hogue 8-11, Cally 8-11, Treddle 8-10, Antic 86, Marcodia 8-6, Cheechado 8-0, Catchup 7-9, Mademoiselle Foch 7-8, Summer's Joy 7-4.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third Rs. 500.

Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Belle Voyageuse II 9-9, Elphene 9-7, Dori 9-7, Footplate 9-6, The Count 9-4, Glass Rock 9-2, Rakings 8-12. Bohea 8-11, Lemon 8-8, Penny Pie 8.7, Merion 8-5, Japanese Pine 8-3, Bathurst 8-1, Oregon Pine 8 1, My Patsey 8-0, Cahir Las 8-0, Old Sport 7 10, Motor Wrap 7-8, Another Night 7-8, White Simon 7-5, Final Proof 7 5, Eastern Holiday 7-2, Substance 6-12.

THE SANDOWN PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500 third, Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Divisions.

Cresset 9-7, Liberty 9-3. Zea 8-13. Premiere 8-13 Scribble 8-13, Viola 8-9, Golden Treasury 8-7, Trostan 8-6, Whit Week 8-4, Murmansk 8-2, Dialect 8-2, Mimi 8-0, Cracknel 8 0, Fussy 7-12, Belle Syme 7-11, Cerago 7-6.

THE TIGRIS PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,2500; third Rs. 750.

A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st and 2nd Division.

Dartmoor 9-10, Resident 9-5, Mandil 9-4, Trade Mark 9-2, Warminster 8-11, Summerton 8.7, Ferry Boat 8-5, Four Aces 8-3, Nevermind 8-0, Centry 8 0, Romeo 7-13, Dunbar 7-13, Tit Bits 7-12, Taj 7-11, Desert Flower 7-8, Arthur 7-7, March Along 7-5, Dublin 7-5, Karam 7-3, Domineer 7-2, Latiff 7-1, Beadmaker 7-0, Sammy 6-12, Shanavaz 6-12.

HORSES LEFT IN.

Saturday, 7th January, 1922.

First race starts at 2-30 p.m.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—5 Furlong (Straight.)

A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000.

Cresset 9-7, Liberty 9-3, Zea 8-13, Premier 8-13, Viola 8-9, Trostan 8-6, Whit Week 8-4, Murmansk 8-2, Dialect 8-2, Cracknell 8-0, Fussy 7-12, Belle Syme 7-11, Cerago 7-6.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—1¼ Miles.

A Handicap for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Division.

Winner Rs. 10,000 second, Rs. 3,000 third Rs. 2,000.

Carborundum 9-7, Heart Free 9-0, Love Glass 8-12, La Hogue 8-11, Catty 8-11, Treddle 8-10, Antic 8-6, Marcodia 8-6, Catchup 7-9, Mademoiselle Foch 7-8, Summer's Joy 7-4.

THE TIGRIS PLATE.—1 Mile.

A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st and 2nd Division.

Winner Rs. 4,000, Second Rs. 1,250. Third Rs. 750.

Dartmoor 9-10, Mandil 9-4, Trade Mark 9-2, Soomsam 8-7, Ferry Boat 8-5, Four Aces 8-3, Nevermind 8-0, Centry 8-0, Romeo 7-13, Tit Bits 7-12, Taj 7 11, Desert Flower 7-8, March Along 7-5, Dublin 7-5, Karam 7-3, Domineer 7-2, Latiff 7-1, Beadmaker 7-0, Sammy 6-12, Shanavaz 6-12.

THE MODERATE PLATE.—6 Furlong 41 Yards.

A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Division.

Winner Rs. 4,000, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 750.

Pine Tree 9-3, Ulster Lad 8-12, Greenfield 8-10, Lace 8-10, Lively 8-10, Bohea 8-8, Undies 8-7, Miss Goodenough 8-0, Milk Maid 8-0, Olivine 7-12, Meg Merrilies 7-12.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—6 Furlong 41 Yards Division I.

For Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1921, direct from the country or foaling

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200.

Pride of Iraq 9-10, Careless 9-3, Jumna 9-3, History 8-13, Hilal 8-13, Margin 8-13, Simon 8-13, Amirjung 8-9, Jabar 8-9, Toonah 8-8, Kelvin Boy 8-8, Roumania 8-8, Mabdir 8-4, Tribute 8-4, Arbaed 8-4, Aldre 8-4, Shehan 8-4.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—6 Furlong 41 Yards Division II.

For Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1921, direct from the country or foaling.

Winners Rs. 1,000, Second Rs. 300. Third Rs. 200.

Zilzalar 9-3, Khayum 9-2, Resolute 8-13, Gun-Runner 8-13, Nadir 8-13, Grey Rosette 8-13, Hadid 8-13, Kampala 8-13, Amin 8-11, Prince 8-9, Bahadur-ul-Mulk 8-8, Nakib 8-8, Caudron 8-8, Razeet 8-8, Messina 8-4 Sorria 8-4.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.—1 Mile.

A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 500.

Bello Voyageuse II 9-9, Elphene 9-7, Dori 9-7 Footplate 9-6, Bohea 8-11, Penny Pie 8-7, Japanese Pine 8-3, Bathurst 8-1, Oregon Pine 8-1, My Patsey 8-0, Cahir Lass 8-0, Old Sport 7-10, Motor Wrap 7-8, Another Night 7-8, Final Proof 7-5, Easter Holiday 7-2, Substance 6-12.

THE PERIM PLATE.—1¼ Miles.

For Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200.

Towfik 9-4, Cummer 9-4, Sir Jamal 9-0, Moon 9-0, Sannayet 9-0, Truelove 9-0, Adar 8-13, Mehrooba 8-10, Jerwan 8-10, Farek 8-6, Tayeed 8-6, Gay Peter 8-6, Mooreed 8-6, Nasaralla 8-5, Faisal 8-2, Honeysuckle 8-2, White Rose 8-2, Vagrant 7-12.

ZAMIR CUP HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The All-India Delhi Punjabee Traders' Hockey Tournament, Zamir Cup 1922, commences from the 16th instant. The Tournament is open to teams from all Regimental or Volunteer Units Departments, bonafide Clubs, Schools and Colleges.

Entries close on the 13th instant. The tournament commences in Delhi.

AGCOUNTADT-GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The fables of Aesop had sometimes struck me as too fabulous—too wild for purposes of application to practical life. I am now, however, glad that I have got a confirmation from an authority no less than the head of a big Government Department.

You, indeed, by this time, the whole world, are aware of the case of our revision. The simple point at issue was there—the interpretation of Government of India Order No. 1601 FE dated 27th September 1920, or by some other way making good the inadvertent loss caused by the revision. The original telegram sent to the Auditor-General had been returned to this office for report. The office had accordingly put up a note explaining the whole case, and asking the A. G. whether to put up a draft to the Auditor-General on such and such lines.

To the note the following is the A.-G.'s reply:—

"Yes please. And state that I am not prepared to recommend any more pay than what the men are now drawing which I consider ample for the quality and quantity of work they are producing. A. A. O.—I may add that I am convinced that a real combined effort is not being made in this office to clear arrears. I am writing separately to Head Quarters and asking that if a revised scheme of pay is sanctioned I be given free discretion to postpone its introduction until such time as I find the men are really doing a day's work, and are taking some interest in the work of the office. I know a number of clerks are doing their work properly but numbers are not."

Does A. G. see any relevancy between the point at issue and his reply? Does he know that a reply requires to be relevant to the original inquiry? Does he at least know what relevancy is? Did he read the note before replying? Did he understand the case? I do not mean to say that he should not be strict, but that, he, a stern lover of discipline, if not just to his subordinates, should at least be pertinent to his superiors. What is the point of inquiry and what is his reply?

Nor do I mean to say that there is no truth in his statement. Clerks may not be taking interest in their work, or the work may not be interesting the clerks. There may not be cooperation among the clerks. Whether this state of things has not been produced partly by increase in work and partly by his own injudicious and inconsiderate policy is a question. But what has that got to do with the interpretation of G. I. Order No. 1691 FE? Did he then intentionally misinterpret the order in order to punish us for not doing our work properly? Is that the way of dealing with delinquencies? Can he impose on Government his own interpretation of their order? Can he succeed? Will Government, when they come to be apprehended of the fact, tolerate this? If there be mis-carriages in office he must have recourse to proper remedies. If those mis-carriages be due to remissness on the part of the clerks, he must take up cases individually and deal with them severely. If they be due to inadequate staff, he must obtain additional staff. Instead of doing that should he go on indiscriminately stopping increments, forfeiting holidays, and manipulating Government orders?

So long the whole office including myself were under the impression that the A. G. was mistaken in his view of the order in question owing to its indistinct terms. For, to own the truth, though the whole spirit of the order and its logical construction clearly import one thing, its precise terms do not import the same. But now, when the simple proposal is for referring an ambiguous Government order for the decision of Government, the A. G. seeks to turn his error into an avowal, and adds that the men do not work, do not cooperate, this that and the other, what will be the inference?—Yours, etc.

LAMB.

Accountant Geonerals' Office,
Bombay, Dec. 5.

NOTICES ON PRESSES IN LAHORE.

SECURITY OF RS. 10,000 DEMANDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 5.

The District Magistrate, Lahore, has served a notice on the keeper of the Tilak Steam Press, where "The Kesri" is printed, to show cause why owing to forfeiture of the present security of Rs. 2,000 he should not now furnish security of Rs. 10,000. A similar notice has been served on the keeper of the Press where "The Pratap" is printed.

INDIAN STATE SUBJECTS.

WHAT THEY SHOULD DO.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S ADVICE.

Replying to several questions put by a large number of people who came from Kathiawad to ascertain what ought then to be their attitude regardiug the future Congress work, Mr. Gandhi this morning pointed out that the people of Indian States should do nothing at present, but merely confine their attention to carrying on their Swadeshi programme. The lawyers in Indian States must not leave their practice, but they should follow truth in their work and set apart half of their earnings for the maintenance of the families of those who might go to jail from Kathiawad or anywhere else. If the people of Kathiawad were sincere, they could enlist themselves as Congress Volunteers in British territory; and if and when their help was required they must take up Congress work in those areas, where they would have their names registered, fully prepared to suffer all consequences. —"The Tribune."

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

BOMBAY BANK CASE.

EVIDENCE LED.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz. Acting Third Presidency Magistrate Inspector R. Smith of C. I. D. charged Khushroo N. Banaji, a Parsi Merchant, with abetment of cheating in respect of Rs. 47,000 on the 20th May, 1919, 7th June, 1921, and 22nd December, 1919 being the amount of three cheques paid by the Bank of Bombay.

Mr. Kemp, Bar-at-Law with Mr. Bowen-Public Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution with Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law instructed by Mr. K. F. Nariman, Pleader, appeared for K. N. Banaji, Mr. G. T. S. Little of Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co., Solicitors appeared to watch on behalf of the Imperial Bank.

Continuing Mr. Jeffrey, in examination of Mr. Kemp, said the two items of 41 and 13/8 are genuine and correct items in ledger of 1919. The item of Rs. 17,000 on 20th May, is a false credit. He believed this to be so because if it were genuine and paid in cash it would appear in Shroff's receipt book, and Accountant's Cash Supplement.

This item did not appear in Shroff's Receipt Book as well as Cash Supplement. He could definitely say therefore that this amount of Rs. 17,000 was not paid at all. If the amount was paid by a cheque of any other bank, a member of the Clearing House, it would appear either in the first or [illegible] Clearing House Supplement. The amount of Rs. 17,000 did not appear also in the Clearing House Supplement Ledger. He could therefore definitely say that this amount of Rs. 17,000 was not received by the Bank through any Clearing House. If it was paid by a customer of the Bank drawn by a cheque in favour of accused's credit, it would appear in Head Office Supplement. The sum of Rs. 17,000 was not credited even in this ledger. If the amount were paid by a Bank not a member of the Clearing House, it would be cashed by the Shroff and appear in the Shroff's Receipt Book and also in the Supplement Ledger. It did not appear in either of these books. If the amount were paid by a cheque, drawn on one of the Bank's branches, it would appear in the Head Office Supplement. Except two small entries of interest credited to accused's account on September 15, all other credit items were false. A cheque for Rs. 6,200 dated 14th May, 1919 was paid in cash. Witness here described how a cheque was cashed and paid. Another cheque for Rs. 10,000 dated 20th May, 1919 was presented to the bank by Khushroo N. Banaji, in favour of "bearer" and cashed. A third cheque for Rs. 17,000 dated 7th June, 1919, was presented likewise by the accused and paid in cash. There was not sufficient balance to meet any of these three cheques on their respective dates. The actual balance due to the accused then was Rs. 346-10-3. The next three debit items of Rs. 5,000 of July 23rd, 1919. Rs. 5,000, of August 22nd, 1919 and Rs. 10,000 of September 12th, 1919, were paid to the accused by means of transfer entries in the Head Office Supplement. Witness produced the cheques in respect of these three items of Rs. 20,000. A cheque for Rs. 10,000 dated 22nd September, 1919 was paid through the Clearing House. Two cheques dated 22nd September, 1919 and 3rd December, 1919 for Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 40,000 respectively were paid through the Head Office on the dates mentioned in the ledger. A cheque dated 22nd December, 1919 for Rs. 20,000 was paid on 23rd December 1919. Continuation of the same account for 1920 was examined by the witness.

Mr. Kemp—Did you note anything in that account—

Mr. Vicaji objected to this question on the ground that the accused was charged ins respect of only three cheques in 1919 and the question in regard to 1920 was irrelevant.

His Worship overruled the objection.

Witness continuing said that in 1920 account, there were false credit items to the extent of Rs. 6,80,000 in accused ledger No. 8, folio 306. Witness had also examined account for 1919 of Hormazd and Co. All the credit items in that account totalling Rs. 37,000 were false. He had also examined account for 1920 but there was no transaction in 1920, although the account was still running. He had examined the account of General Order Supply Agency in 1919. The accused was the proprietor and the person who signed cheques. During 1919 the transactions ran up to Rs. 3,00,000. This account was closed on 8th January 1920. In January, 1920 a new account in the name of General Supply and Foreign Trading Agency was opened.

Further hearing was postponed till to-day.

CONVICTED UNDER ARMS ACT.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Deputy Inspector Sampson charged F. X. Maximiano, a Student of Sir J. J. School of Art, with being in possession of a gun without a license.

The accused pleaded guilty and said he forgot to renew, the license.

His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

BOMBAY RIOT CASE.

A MUSLIM IN TROUBLE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Olivera, Special Magistrate, Inspector Fern charged one Mahomed Khan Wazir-Khan, a Muslim Volunteer, aged 65 years, with being a member of an unlawful assembly and with mischievously setting fire to tram-cars causing damage to the extent of Rs. 45,000 to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., on the 17th of November last during the recent Bombay disturbances.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Barrister-at-Law appeared on behalf of the Company to watch the case.

Nawab Mahiboob Alli Karim Bux, a Commission Agent, Princess Building, said he was in the Building at 11 a.m. on the 17th November when he saw a large crowd near it. He could not recognise anybody in the crowd. About 3-30 p.m. he saw two tram cars on fire and the other on the Parel Road and when he got down with his family to go to Nizam Street at his friend's. He saw the accused and his son and another man who cried out not to set fire to tram cars or else the building would be ignited.

Cross-examined by the accused, the witness said the hour after he went there the accused told him that he had one car shunted to Mazagaon.

Cross-examined by Mr. Finan, the witness said he knew all the witnesses of the accused who reside in his Chawl. He had some conversation with his witnesses in the Court this morning, there was no reason why he should not talk with them. He told them to speak the truth in the Court.

Master Rahimat Alli Gool Mohamed, Tailor and Outfitter, in the Fort and residing in Princess Building, said he saw the accused coming from Parel side between 2-30 and 3 p.m. with his two sons near the J. J. Hospital. When he came near the J. J Hospital he told the accused that one car was already on fire and if the other tram car were also set on fire where would they go. Upon this the accused asked the crowd to stop from setting fire to tram cars. The tram car that was on fire was on Parel Road. On the Mazagaon and Grant Road sides there were three cars—two were twin cars and [illegible] car. These three cars [illegible] was near the Fire Brigade and the other was between the J. J. Hospital and the third was near the Hospital. The car of which they were afraid was near the J. J. Hospital which was shifted by some *mawalis*. The accused tried to stop these men from removing the car.

Cross-examined by the accused, the witness said he saw the only car burning. On the night of the 17th two pathans were engaged and the two sons of the accused also did duty to prevent the *mawalis* from setting fire to the tram car because they were afraid that their building would be also set on fire. At 7-30 p.m. on the 17th he heard the accused tell the people not to collect. Whenever subsequently he went for his work to the Fort he used to tell the accused to look after the building as there were no police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Finan, the witness said the accused had no control over the *mawalis* and the latter were not frightened of him. He expected the accused to look after the place and nobody else. The pathans that were engaged were guarding the liquor shop occupying the ground-floor of the building, The pathans were paid by him. He knew the accused for the last two months and had been occupying the building for the last two years.

Mahomed Memir Khan, dealer in boots and shoes in the Crawford Market and residing in Princess Building said he knew the accused as a tailor and volunteer. He saw the accused picketing a liquor shop. He did not know where the accused was on the morning of the 17th instant. Between 11 and 12 he saw a double car standing on the Mazagaon Line. He saw one tram car being shifted towards Mazagaon side between 2-30 and 3 p.m. The accused and his two sons pushed the car back. There were boys, pathans and mawalis in the crowd. The accused asked the people to disperse for God's sake. He did not see the accused before this tram car was pushed back. He did not see the accused between 11 and 12-30 p.m. On the 18th, 19th and 20th the accused was making *bandobast* on the road. On the 19th accused and his two sons made the *bandobast* and on the 20th the Khilafat volunteers making *bandobast* who were seven in member.

MR. FINAN'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Finan, the witness said that the pathans and *mawalis* were setting fire to a tram car. The car that was pushed back was slightly burnt. The accused put out that fire.

The accused did not wish to call further witnesses.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

The accused in his defence said that so far as he knew the charge against him was quite false. It was he who saved the Princess building, from being set on fire, the liquor shop and the tram car. His son was also innocent. Notwithstanding that, if the court sent him to jail, he would readily go to it. He pleaded his innocence so far as his charge was concerned. He worked for the public and he and his son were unnecessarily dragged into this court by the police. Nobody was, of course, willing to go to gaol, for who would like to go jail. Mr. Power had unnecessarily harrassed him and his son by wantonly prosecuting them.

Magistrate:—Am I to understand from your speech that you are willing to go to gaol?

Accused:—I won't feel anything if I were to be sent to gaol.

Continuing the accused said he had nothing more to say. It was the *zoolum* of the police that had dragged him and his son into the court. He, therefore, pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Mr. Finan in his concluding address said that the evidence of Mr. Honey and Lalshah showed that between 11-30 a.m. and 2 p.m. the accused was among the crowd. From 11 a.m. till 3 p.m. rioting was going on. Mr. Honey was interrupted in his work of extinguishing the fire. Rahamat Ali's evidence showed that the accused had a certain amount of interest in the riot.

His Worship said he would deliver his judgment on Monday the 9th instant.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged.

DADAR D. C. C. OFFICE SEARCHED.

LEAFLET RE-ENLISTMENT OF VOLUNTEERS TAKEN AWAY.

Mr. S. V. Deshpande, Jt. Hon. Secretary's Dadar District Congress Committee writes under date the 4th instant:—

"About a fortnight back I had issued a leaflet in Marathi making an appeal on behalf of the F Ward Congress Committee to the public to enlist as volunteers. Yesterday at about 8-30 p.m., C. I. D. Inspector Mr. Desai, visited the head office of above Congress Committee and informed me that the leaflet mentioned above was proscribed by Government under section 12 of the Indian Press Act, and that he wanted all the copies of the leaflet in my possession. I replied that I could not give the copies myself, but that he could make a search if authorised. I pointed out the place where the copies were lying. He showed me the search warrent, and after making the necessary search took away 151 copies. He visited our branch office at Kalachowky also, but on being told that there were no copies there, went away without making any search."

FEROZPUR INCIDENT.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES ISSUED ON TWO PAPERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 5.

Two vernacular newspapers have published distorted accounts of the incident at Ferozpur Jherka with greatly exaggerated statements of the casualties among the rioters, accompanied by articles of which the obvious intention was to arouse hatred and disaffection against Government, Notices are therefore, being issued under section 4 of Act 1 of 1910 to the keepers of the presses at which these newspapers are printed, declaring their security to be forfeited.

SITUATION IN MALABAR.

STEADY IMPROVEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 4.

A communique summarising the situation in Malabar during the week ending 1st January states:—The situation remained on the whole as described in the previous week. Varian Kunnath Kunhamad Haji's gang has been reduced to about eighty men who are tired and hungry. They were on Pandalur hill and just escaped on 30th December. Kutti Moideen Haji and Kennara Tangal are still north of Beypore River in the neighbourhood of Pannikked. There has been a considerable number of surrenders and arrests of dangerous criminals and rebel leaders are being tried by court martial but large numbers of prisoners still remain to be tried. Conditions generally continue to show steady improvement. Refugees are beginning to return in larger numbers.

BURGLARY IN POONA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 4.

The House of Mr. Dara Cowasjee was burgled on the night of the 2nd and 3rd instant (*sic*), and property comprising mostly of jewellery, worth nearly Rs. 25,000, was removed by the thieves. Mr. Cowasjee who is a well-known race horse-owner lives in a somewhat isolated house near the Transport Lines. On the night (*sic*) in question he and his wife were asleep on the premises but remained unaware that burglars had effected an entry into the house by removing one of the bars of the front window, and were engaged in ransacking the place.

SANKLI STREET TRAGEDY.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, resumed the enquiry regarding the death of Munchershaw Edulji Bhathena, a Parsi mechanical engineer, aged thirty-two who died of a gunshot wound on the night of the 19th ultimo, in the room of a Khoja in Sankli Street, under the circumstances already reported.

Emanul Edward, a fitter living in the room adjoining the one in which the deceased was found shot said at 8 p.m. on the day in question he saw the deceased standing on the verandah alone. A Khoja and the woman lived in the room next to witness'. The mother, sister and brother of the woman lived on the first floor of the chawl. The deceased visited the Khoja's room. The Khoja had been ill ever since witness had been in the place. On the night of the 19th instant witness was asleep when he heard a report as if an earthen pot had broken. Witness tried to find out whence the noise came from. The woman living next door came and called witness and his companions saying that the Parsi who visited her room had shot himself. They went to the verandah and found the deceased lying in the room near the door of her room. The feet were near the door and the head towards the middle of the room. A pistol was lying near his right hand—about an inch away. It was like the one produced. A belt was round the waist and the bolster was resting on the stomach He was on his back and bleeding from the mouth. Witness called the police. Inspector Power and two policemen came. Mr Power picked up the pistol. Later Inspector Barnes and other police officers and men came. Mr. Barnes searched the deceased and found the articles produced. A gold ring was given to the police by the woman and the stones of the ring were found by one of witness' companions in the presence of the police. Witness had heard no disturbance before he had heard the report at about 11 p.m. Witness had never heard the deceased and the Khoja quarrelling. The Khoja was lying on an easy chair in the same room when witness went there.

Mehrbai, widow of the deceased recalled said she had been married to the deceased twelve years ago and they had always been on good terms. The deceased sometime took liquor but never got drunk. His pay was Rs. 275. Since the recent riots he always carried a revolver. He had no reason to commit suicide.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The mail s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the outward mails of December 22, expected to arrive at 7 a.m.

SATURDAY, January 7.

The s.s. China with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Sixth Extra Meeting.

The Principal and Staff, Wilson College, "At Home" to Past Students of the College in the College Hall, at 5-30 p.m.

Swami Sraddhanand to address the students at the National College, Tardeo Road

I. C. A. MELA.

The postponed 'Mela' of I. C. A. will take place to-morrow (Saturday) at 2 p.m. in the Robert Mowy School Compound.

DELHI HINDU SEWAK AGENCY.

The Hindu Sewak Agency is compiling a list of Swadeshi Concerns to be mailed free in India to all who deposit annas eight. Swadeshi firm desiring advertisement space should write to the Manager of the Agency, Narayan Niwas, Delhi.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

Dr. M. B. Velkar will address the P. P. Social Samaj to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on "Ahmedabad Congress and the Advent of Swarajya" in the Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jiwanji Lane.

BOMBAY NATIONAL VOLUNTTER CORPS.

Those desirous of joining the Bombay National Volunteer Corps are requested by the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to apply to the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at the Office of the Bombay Provincial Congress, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, from 1 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) daily.

SRI SHANKARACHARYA.

We are asked to announce that his Holiness Jagadguru Sri Shankaracharya of Sharda Peeth along with Swami Sri Jagadishwaranand Bharati and Swami Sri Narayan Swami, Honorary Secretary of the Dharma Rakshani Sabha, U. P., is now putting up at the residence of Mr. C. P. Narawaty, Bhagirathi Bai Building, Chikalwady, Bombay.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A Special General meeting of the Association will be held in the Sir J. J. P. B. Institute, Hornby Road to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to consider an ad-interim report of the Council regarding the adoption of measures to establish harmonious relations between Parsis and the sister communities.

TERRITORIAL BATTALION IN BOMBAY.

The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, is arranging a meeting at the Corporation Hall, on Friday the 20th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to discuss the possibility of raising a Territorial Battalion in Bombay City from among the various Indian Communities, other than the Parsees, who are already raising a Battalion.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the city of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at 375, Hornby Road, Fort, to consider:—

(1) Resolution of the Congress and the Working Committee regarding Volunteer organisation and

(2) Any other business that may be brought forward by the president.

MALABAR RELIEF FUND, BOMBAY.

A public meeting of those who are in sympathy with the objects of the Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay which has for its object the giving of relief on an entirely non-political, non-party, non-denominational basis, to all victims of the Malabar outbreak, will be held at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Public Hall, Science Institute, Fort, Bombay to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.). Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., the President of the Fund, has kindly consented to preside.

ARYA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.

The 46th Anniversary of The Arya Samaj, Bombay, will be celebrated on to-day (Friday), and also on the 7th and 8th instant on the Ground of Arya Samaj in a special pavilion erected for the purpose. Reputed scholars from all parts of India besides local speakers have consented to grace the occasion with their presence and to deliver speeches. Prominent among these are Swami Shradhanand, Swami Sarvadanand and Swami Vishveshwaranandji. Pandit Harishanker and his Mandali if possible will treat the audience with songs.

RETURNING TO INDIA.

Among the Indian passengers one to arrive in Bombay to-day by the English mail steamer "Kaiser-i-Hind" is Mr. Dattatraya Vaman Rege, M.R.A.S., I.C.S. Mr. Rege received his higher education in India in the Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges and passed his B.A. Examinations with Honours in 1913. In England Mr. Rege appeared for the CAMBRIDGE TRIOPS in June last and got Double First Class, with a total of 78 per cent marks, which secured him some exhibits and prizes from his Colleges. He got through the Final I.C.S. in October last in which examination he stood First scoring 439 marks out a total of 700. Mr. Rege has been posted to the Central Provinces.

MADANPURA TRAGEDY.

At the Corner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Budhu and his wife Ghasibai, who were found dead with their throats cut in their room in Ghelabhai Cross Lane, Madanpura, as reported in our Thursday's issue.

Ghasubai's brother said the couple had quarrelled about 8 months ago, but had been reconsiled, and had since lived on good terms. When the door was forced open, witness saw both the deceased with their throats cut. Both were on the "charpoy". The man's body was partly on the woman and partly by her side. His chest was on her face. He was on his side and she on her back. The razor was lying near the "charpoy" and the man's hand was hanging over the side of the "charpoy". It was not possible for anyone to enter the room when doors and windows were fastened from inside.

Dr. W. Nunan Police Surgeon after describing the injuries on Budhu, said that his case was a case of suicide. As regards the woman, he said, the wound in the throat was typical of suicide by a right-handed person, but in view of the position in which the body of the man was found, the appearances were compatible with the theory of murder of the woman by the man.

The Jury recorded a verdict that Budhu cut his throat with a razor after havin killed his wife Ghasubai by cutting her throat with the same razor the very night.

NEW BOOKS.

LANGUAGE OF THE HEART.

"The fire of suffering has brought forth some fine thoughts clothed in beautiful language. I must confess that I have seen nothing like it before in all the pondrous speeches and addresses which has tickled our ears or delighted our intellect.

"Whether one looks at Lalaji's manifesto, Pandit Motilalji's message, or Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad's, one cannot fail to be struck with their beauty. But no one has been more touching, more fervent, more prolific than the President-elect (C. R. Das). He has poured forth short crisp messages that have come straight from the heart"—*So writes Mahatma Gandhi in "Young India" under date 22nd December.*

By a happy coincidence Messrs. Ganesh & Co., have just brought out a collection of all the Messages delivered by several ardent non-co-operators, from the time of the historic arrest of Moulana Mohamed Ali upto the present date under the title of

THE PILGRIMS' MARCH.

The book includes the messages of Mahatma Gandhi to his countrymen and his answer to the Viceroy's challenge, dated the 24th December and opens with a foreword by Mr. D. G. Upson of the "Bombay Chronicle." The book contains the messages of the following patriots among others:—

(1) Mahatma Gandhi.
(2) Moulana Mohamed Ali.
(3) Dr. Kitchlew.
(4) Moulana Shaukat Ali.
(5) Mother of Ali Brothers.
(6) Lala Lajpat Rai.
(7) Jitendralal Banerjee.
(8) C. R. Das.
(9) Mrs. Das (Basanti Devi)
(10) Aga Mohomed Saidar.
(11) Pandit Motilal Nehru.
(12) Jawharlal Nehru.
(13) Mrs. Motilal Nehru.
(14) Dr. Sir P. C. Ray.
(15) Shyam Sundar Chakraburty.
(16) Mrs. Sarojini Devi.
(17) Hiralal Gandhi.
(18) B. N. Sasmal.
(19) Moulana Abul Kalam Azad.
(20) Moulana Abdul Bari.
(21) Seth Chotani.
(22) Mr. Patel.
(23) Prof. T. L. Vaswani.
(24) Mr. Asafali.
(25) Mr. Yakub Hasan.
(26) Lala Shankar Lal
(27) Mr. M. A. Jinnah.
(28) S. Srinivasa Ayangar.
(29) C. Rajagopalacharlar.
(30) Duggirala Gopalakrishnayya.
(31) Babu Bagavan Das.

The volume covering over 150 pages is neatly printed on good antique paper and published by Messrs. Ganesh & Co., Thambu Chetty Street, Madras.

Price Rupee One only.

THE CHALLENGE OF THE WEEK.

THE SON OF ASIA*

"Christians worship one Son of Asia.....at a great cost to the others.

"Europe finds it natural to take one Man of Asia as Master, and all his brothers as slaves.

"Christians think that since one Asiatic alone is the Son of God, the rest can fairly be treated as sons of the Devil.

"The Christianity of Christ died when Asia ceased to teach it."

*From The Scourge of Christ.
By PAUL RICHARDS,
Price Rs. 3.
Published by
GANESH & CO.
MADRAS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers and intending subscribers are requested to observe the following instructions strictly and carefully if they desire their cases to be attended to at once.

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The period for which the subscription is meant should be mentioned.

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Tel. No. 4933.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, January 6, 1922.

THE CONFERENCE.

Mahatma Gandhi has consented to be present at the conference proposed to be held next week in Bombay. By electing the Mahatma its Dictator, the Congress pledged itself to follow his sole guidance. He has already clearly defined the only terms on which he can consider the possibility of a conference with the Government. Until the Government elect to carry out the conditions imposed by the Mahatma in the name of the people of India, the Bombay conference will achieve little except, as Mahatma Gandhi has said, removing cobwebs and promoting mutual confidence. The Congress has affirmed its purpose and its unity and though it has not directly referred to the Round Table Conference, it has clearly expressed its view, through the Mahatma, that it has no intention to bang the door in the face of the Viceroy if he wants such a Conference on its terms. Lord Reading has just declared that "it is a mistake to imagine that a desire to meet the legitimate wishes of those who believe they have grievances is weakness; it is possible to be firm and yet conciliatory." Let Lord Reading take action suited to his words. Let him be conciliatory and evince that "change of heart" on the part of his Government which the Congress demands. Then peace will be easiest to attain; for the Indian people want peace above everything else—but a peace with honour. Speaking on behalf of the people of India, Mahatma Gandhi has clearly laid down certain conditions which he and the people consider essential before there can be any thought on their side of a settlement. Nor can Congressmen, pledged to follow the Mahatma's guidance, agree to do anything which can have the effect of undoing the unifying work which the Ahmedabad Sessions of the Congress achieved. For it to be of real value, Pandit Malaviya and his co-signatories should direct their appeal to the Government of India and urged the Government for their own sake to comply with the terms laid down by Mahatma Gandhi. The appeal cannot touch Congressmen whose sole preoccupation now is to make progress with the programme of work laid down at Ahmedabad. The door cannot "be opened wide to an honourable settlement", as the appeal suggests, until and unless the people's party can meet the Government on honourable terms. The signatories to the appeal must attempt to reason with the Government of India and induce them to comply with Mahatma Gandhi's terms. Nationalist India does not seek such grudging concessions as may be extorted from the bureaucracy by a policy of bluster. Its aims are Swaraj and redress of Khilafat and Punjab wrongs. Do the signatories to the appeal cherish a confident belief that Lord Reading is prepared to meet [illegible] in a conference con- [illegible] discuss the questions of the establishment of Swaraj and the redress of these wrongs? If so, their energies and eloquence were perhaps more profitably applied to the task of inducing the Government of India to show their good faith by complying with the conditions enunciated by Mahatma Gandhi and ratified by the Congress and the people of India.

THE SPIRIT OF ISLAM.

Reuter tells us that Lord Meston has said:—"Pan-Islamism is a spirit to be reckoned with"—but we doubt if Lord Meston realises how very true his remark is. For his later observations betray him. What is this spirit of Pan-Islamism which Lord Meston holds must be reckoned with? Does it exist in India? Does it lurk in Bombay? Let us proceed to a mosque at the hour of noonday prayer for we will find this spirit there. The ward of the city where the masjid is set is a poor one and the thronged streets are unclean. We must move slowly for there is much traffic here chiefly of pedestrians but to those with eyes to see, the people, our brothers, are worth looking at. It is a Muslim crowd but cosmopolitan. Splendidly set-up Pathans shoulder gold-turbanned Borahs on the narrow pavement and such women and slim, trousered girls as we see unveiled have delicate, clear-cut gypsy features and wonderful eyes—though their hands are hardened with toil for they are of the humbler sort. It is a good-humoured crowd though for the most part the faces of the men are grave. But the children playing at the doors, little Muslim boys and girls, are gay and very pretty to look at in their happiness—though their conversation is a trifle precocious as is the way of children in the East. Then we turn in at the mosque's entrance and as we have already completed the ceremonial ablutions we leave our shoes at the door and enter the house of prayer. It is a welcome change from the thronged and noisome street. For we are early and the great mosque is almost empty. Within the mosque all is clean and pure and wholesome. From a minaret high above us the *muezzin* is chanting the call to prayer and the deep notes of this grand profession of faith are at this same noon reverberating through the Islamic world from a million minarets. To us in the mosque, however, the call comes softened, musical and restful. It is a prayer. Slowly the great mosque fills with the faithful who kneel in ordered ranks. On our right is a Muslim from the Malay States, behind us a Muslim from Mongolia, near him is a burnoused Arab, while of the Muslims of India there are representatives of every province in the gathering that enters silently on bare feet and takes up position on the clean matted floor. To our left kneels an urchin much interested in us while in the rank before us is the beggar in rags we noticed in the street a while ago and though his rags are unclean the spotlessly clothed Memon with jewelled rings on his fingers by his side does not draw away from contact with him. For, are they not Muslims and brothers here in the house of prayer making obeisance to Allah shoulder-to-shoulder in the Army of the Faithful? Nor is the urchin on our left at all over-awed by our magnificence. He is curious concerning us but not at all abashed at being in our company, since he feels comfortably in his young soul that as we are Muslims we are his brothers in all sooth. The Imam leads the prayer standing facing the alcove which points the direction of Holy Mecca. His is the face of a man of God—the clear eyes are grave and kindly as is the sensitive mouth. And the serried ranks, now pressed close together by reason of the multitude of worshippers in the mosque, stand, kneel and prostrate themselves as one man in the prescribed motions. There is a light in their eyes and their faces are rapt. Above us towers the pulpit but there is to be no sermon to-day. The mosaic flowered inlay on its marble purity is the only bit of colour in that pure white chamber.

But, you ask, where is the spirit of Pan-Islamism? You have seen it. It is all around us. It is the spirit that animates the Army of the Faithful,—the spirit which brought that rich Memon here to stand pressed close to his Muslim brother in rags. It is the spirit which preserved this great mosque an austere oasis of purity in the heart of an Indian city. It is the spirit which lights the eyes of every worshipper as he performs the four *rekaas*. It is the spirit which at noon to-day fills each of a million mosques through the world of Islam with precisely such a one-souled multitude as surrounds us here. They are kneeling in the mosques of Kabul; they are prostrating themselves in the mosques of Cairo; in Constantinople's many mosques they stand shoulder-to-shoulder at noon to-day all animated with the spirit of Islam which Lord Meston calls the spirit of Pan-Islamism. There is a little white mosque in Eastern Mongolia where Muslims stand at prayer at noon to-day just as we stand, and the spirit in that small mosque set in a bleak desert village is the spirit that is here,—with the inferno of Bombay's slums about us—the spirit of Muslim fervour and brotherhood in the Army of God.

But, you may demur, this is the spirit of religious fervour and it can have no political or social application. Let us proceed, then, to the offices of the Central Khilafat Committee of India. Here we meet gravely earnest young men in *khadi*—workers in the Khilafat cause. We recognise some of them as having stood in the ranks of the Faithful in the mosque with us. There was a light in their eyes as they prayed then—the light of simple, honest religious fervour. That light is still there. For the true Muslim is always a Muslim—always is he fervent. And these workers in the Khilafat cause are among the best of India's Muslims. Their activities are political—in some parts of India their work is deemed seditious. They strive for the preservation of the temporal power of the Khalifa of Islam and for his dominion over the Holy Places of the Faith. Their work is, therefore, both political and religious. The spirit of Islam animates it as it lights their eyes and as it lit the eyes of all the Faithful in all the mosques in all Islam at the hour of noonday prayer. But let it not be thought that their strivings are inspired by mere fanatic zeal for the Khalifa. To do this were a fatal misconception. The preservation of the temporal power of the Khalifa is not an end in itself. It is a means to an end—the end of preserving Islamic civilization and all the beauty of thought and structure which Islam is and will be. These young men we see in the offices of the Central Khilafat Committee of India have a higher mission than the West readily conceives. It is the mission of safeguarding a culture and a civilization which they hold to be true and very beautiful. It is the mission of ensuring that the civilization inspired by the religion which is Islam will have all opportunity to develop on its own lines, giving its upholders happiness, truth and beauty in life and in thought. But Lord Meston holds that "the New World will not emerge from Pan-Islamism. It will be the product of the general liberalisation of the Muslim theory of life—a social and moral reform that must come from within and not from without." The Muslim theory of life is most liberal. Its very simplicity stamps it as utterly liberal—utterly democratic and catholic. though, it must be admitted that if the followers of Islam have now fallen on evil days, it is mainly the result of their departure, in practice, from that conception of life. Nevertheless, the spirit remains. Had Lord Meston been with us in the mosque today would he have talked vaguely of a liberalisation of the Muslim theory of life—or of a social and moral reform in Islam which must come from within? Was not the spirit abroad in that mosque and abroad in all the Islamic world a spirit of piety and brotherhood than which none could be more liberal—more truly moral? But, Lord Meston is kind enough to concede that Pan-Islamism is a spirit to be reckoned with. We trust we have faintly indicated that the peer is right. For what he calls the spirit of Pan-Islamism is what we call the spirit of Islam which to-day is making itself very manifest in an awakened Islamic world—the spirit that breathed on that assembly in the mosque set in the heart of Bombay city.

Notes of the Day.

The Amir's Advice.

The advice tendered to Britain by the Amir of Afghanistan in his candid remarks to Sir Henry Dobbs did not come as a surprise to those of us who recognise the unity which makes of the Islamic world a federation. As a Muslim ruler, the Amir could not have spoken otherwise and remain entitled to hold his throne. His duty, he declared, must be to refuse friendship with those who do harm to the Islamic cause and retain the possession of the Holy Places. Diplomatic support of Greece in her wanton attempt to overthrow Islamic Turkey was to the simple Muslim view a national sin. The withholding from Muslims of their right to authority over the Holy Places of Islam is regarded by every true Muslim as another sin—the sin of oppressing the faithful. It is notorious that the murdered Amir, Habibullah Khan was denounced by the great majority of his subjects as having betrayed Islam and the Khalifa for that he refused to assist Turkey in the war. Dr. Abdul Ghani's book, to which we referred in a leading article the other day, goes so far as to suggest that the late Amir was murdered because of his policy in this matter. There is a refreshing ring of candour and honesty in the speech of Amir Amanulla we publish to-day which carries conviction. His words are not at all ambiguous; in them is none of the hesitation with which Western codes of deceit invest all diplomatic utterances. There can be no mistaking their purport or their sincerity. As a dignified rebuke to Lord Curzon and to Mr. Winston Churchill the speech leaves nothing to be desired. It seems that it is the mission of the East to revive the concept of duty and morality in international dealings and a day may yet come when all treaties, all policies, will be judged by the simple criterion of morality. A Muslim ruler like the Amir of Afghanistan must hold it his duty to act in matters of international import precisely as a Muslim should act in his personal affairs. The ruler who fails in this forfeits automatically his right to rule and the fealty of his people. And as it is with rulers so is it with Cabinets and Governments. To the Muslim mind a Government must do the right and moral—not merely the expedient—thing. It is a simple code—but apparently Western civilization cannot adapt itself to it. Incidentally, the Amir's speech is a timely reminder of the existence to-day of an Islamic Federation of Asia which is one in sympathy, and also of the spirit of pan-Islamism which Lord Meston has recently discussed in a London paper and which we discuss in a leading article.

Lala Lajpat Rai.

The "Nation and the Athenaeum" writes:—

"Mr. Gandhi's strongest ally in North-Western India is Mr. Lajpat Rai, who is more widely known in England and America than any Indian Nationalist of the time. He is now under arrest, charged by the Punjab Government with infringing the Seditious Meetings Act, under which the city of Lahore was proclaimed a fortnight ago. Presumably Mr. Lajpat Rai will be given a regular trial, which will be a new experience for the man whose deportation under an old Ordinance of the East India Company provoked a storm in India and in Parliament fourteen years ago. India does not contain another man whose personality and history make so damaging an indictment of bureaucratic government. He is not, like Gandhi "a man of unscrupulous theory"—as Mrs. Browning said of Mazzini. He is by temperament a liberal politician; by profession a lawyer; by calling a philanthropist and educational reformer, with a long record of self-sacrificing social service. And the reason why to-day he is a Non-Co-operator, and looked upon by Simla as a danger second only to Gandhi, instead of being in his proper place as a responsible Minister of the Punjab Government, is known to every educated Indian from Cape Comorin to the Khyber. He was arrested, it may be noted, on account of a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee—described as a part of the routine business preliminary to the annual assembly of the National Congress in Christmas week."

German Propaganda.

Lord Northcliffe has been discovering German propaganda in most unlikely places in the East and has been cabling hair-raising reports about his discovery to the patient and faithful "Times." Lord Northcliffe, as a newspaper man of a certain type, must for ever be a sensation-monger, and we do not take his latest at all seriously. But we will humour him. He is now in Ceylon and we take the opportunity of presenting him with facts concerning German attempts to win through the "Bombay Chronicle," the allegiance of India to the ex-Kaiser. Lord Northcliffe on reading what follows will, we trust, sprint to the nearest telegraph office and cable the facts to the "Times" (which will return them to our contemporary, the "Times of India"). We wish we were a little less refined so that we could do justice to a theme, which should be headlined:—"German Intrigue in India. Kaiser Wilhelm's Plans. To usurp Mahatma Gandhi's Gadi. Plot detected by 'Bombay Chronicle' at Enormous Expense. How We Foiled Potsdam". But we must pay the penalty of being Easterns and averse to vulgarity in its more rampageous and journalistic forms, so we propose to leave out the headlines and to tell the story—though we fear that Lord Northcliffe's proximity has affected us to the extent that the tale must be told as sensationally as we can. We will reserve the telling to the next paragraph or two so as to allow us to do ample justice.

The Kaiser in Bombay.

The sun rose over Bombay the Beautiful the other morning (at least we suppose it did for we were asleep at the time and didn't notice) and the Queen of the Eastern Seas awoke to another day of toil—all undreaming that the German Kaiser had marked Malabar Hill for his own and that even now his myrmidons were surreptitiously at work. Precisely at noon, our hero, a handsome and distinguished-looking young journalist (the writer is here clearly indicated to anybody who has seen the remarkably ugly staff which produces the "Bombay Chronicle") entered his sanctum at Medows Street to get on with the war—we mean to to proceed with his selfless, patriotic and high-souled labours on behalf of his country. In other words he intended to write a "Note of the Day" as short as he could make it and run home to tea. Hardly had he divested his noble oung brow of the fez which adorned it and his manly chest of the coat that decorated it as a preliminary to setting about the daily task of winning *Swaraj* for this paper's subscribers when his eye fell on a greyish bundle of papers on his expensive desk. He picked it up and carefully dusted it—we are referring to the bundle, not our hero's eye which had fallen on the bundle but had fortunately not been damaged by the fall. Then his eye fell on a startling headline—that eye seems to be falling about the place in a very careless way and it will get hurt one of these days we daresay. "The Ex-Kaiser in Exile" ran the headline. So did the journalist. That is to say he ran to a colleague's room, shouted "Mahatma Gandhi and *Swaraj* are in danger!" and galloped back dragging his colleague (non-violently, of course) after him. There on his table under that damning and damnable (we forgot for the moment about not being violent in word! Sorry!) was the following message to our hero: "Dear Friend, we should be very obliged to you if you would kindly get printed in your paper the article 'The Emperor in Exile' which claims to be the Truth about the Nora Bentinck book.—Yours very truly Anna Lahl." Anna wrote from an address in Potsdammerstrausse,—Berlin. The plot thickens. We have all the elements of a sensational scoop—not even excepting romance. A handsome, young, high-souled patriot and the designing (and doubtless fascinating) Anna Lahl who aims at winning allegiance to the Kaiser from the "Bombay Chronicle" and its subscribers (that is the majority of India's millions—for advertising rates please apply to the General Manager and don't all speak at once).

Out Dam Spot—Potsdam.

"Hist!" said our hero to his colleague "Not a word. We will foil their dastardly plans yet!" And with a last look round the room and out of the window (a look he felt might be his last unless he did it again later) he seized the manuscript and with a great cry of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai!" he tore it across and deposited it in the waste-paper basket. He then lit a cigarette (all the best heroes do this at moment of crisis to show how calm they are) and proceeded to revive his colleague who had fainted (The hero's colleague always faints at these thrilling moments). "Never!" said our hero, "will I, and the rest of India, waver in our allegiance! Never will I substitute *"Hoch der Kaiser!"* for the slogan of *'Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai!'* Shall we demean ourselves to sing *Deutschland Uber Alles* instead of *Bande Mataram?* Not if I know it! Shall we substitute spurs and jackboots for our simple *khadi?* Absolutely no! There's nothing doing, Anna. Your wiles leave me cold. Your beauty gives me that tired feeling. Out Dam spot—I mean Potsdam! Lady Norah Bentinck can call the Kaiser all the names she likes without interference from us. We refuse to promulgate "The Emperor in Exile." It's nothing but a glorification of the Kaiser and when you sign yourself ours very truly our only retort can be that we don't want you at any price Anna. Every man has his price but a Non-co-operator's is not an Anna—nor even a two-anna bit. It's a clear and absolutely *prima facie* case of "Poona" with the syllables reversed—Napoo?" After this sublime oration our hero wrote a Note of the Day and sending word to his colleagues to say he had a headache he went home to tea. This is a true story—especially the bits about our hero's appearance. (Will susceptible young ladies kindly place sufficient stamps on all proposals of marriage addressed to Hero c/o the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle"?) It's Lord Northcliffe's turn now.

Mr. Baptista.

That the Bombay Municipal Corporation is poorer because of the absence from it of Mr. Joseph Baptista with his unrivalled experience of civic administration and years of brilliant services to the City goes without saying. That the rate-payers will only be honouring themselves and profiting the city by re-electing him to the Corporation is also undeniable. Everyone is aware to what extent the Corporation has become the refuge of place-hunters and reactionaries and what great need there is for a thorough cleansing of the Augean stables of Municipal administration. Though the new Corporation that will be ushered in as a result of the general election will not materially differ in its composition from the existing caucus, yet the presence in it of an independent and fearless champions of public rights like Mr. Baptista will go far to mitigate the tyranny and the incompetency of the clique which are dominating municipal affairs to-day. The attempt, if it is not entirely belated, to secure the election of Mr. Baptista to the Corporation is, therefore, highly welcome and we have no doubt the rate-payers of Byculla Ward will enthusiastically rally to the support of his candidature.

DE VALERA'S COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

A COMPLETE ALTERNATIVE TREATY.

IRISH TREATY.

RESUMPTION OF DEBATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 6-30 p.m. Jan. 5.

The atmosphere when Dail Eireann resumed debate to-day, was again ruffled when Mr. McCabe made reference to "Document Number 2," which embodies the alternative treaty proposal and whose contents Mr. De Valera hithereto has objected to have published or permit to be discussed until submitted as a motion after the ratification division. Mr. De Valera now reiterated his protest at the irregularity of the mention of the document and, after a sharp interchange of remarks in which Messrs Griffith and Collins participated, Mr. De Valera unexpectedly announced that he would submit the document as an amendment to-morrow. Prior to this Mr. De Valera gave notice of a new version in the preamble of the intended motion, stating that Dail Eireann would propose to the Government of Britain, to the Government of the other States of the British Commonwealth, and to the peoples of all those countries to conclude a treaty on terms hitherto not disclosed.

"Give us Dominion Home Rule" said Mr. McCabe, "but for Heaven's sake dont give us a Central American Republic!"

Mrs. Pearse, whose two sons were executed after the Easter Rising, opposed the Treaty.

Commandant O'Duffy, a liaison officer for Ulster, said that many Ulster Catholics agreed that it would be better for Ulster temporarily to stay out for a trial working of the Southern Parliament in opinion that it would be found preferable to come in later.

The Dail Eireann adjourned after a somewhat violent scene, in which Mr. De Valera denied departing one iota from the position of the Republic, declaring that the reason why he did not go to London was in order to keep the small Republic pure.

Mr. De Valera's alternative proposals will be issued in Dublin to night.

DE VALERA'S COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

"A COMPLETE ALTERNATIVE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 11 p.m., Jan. 5.

Dublin.—The President of Dail Eireann has definitely decided that Mr. De Valera cannot move an amendment to the Treaty. He can only move an amendment to the resolution now before Dail approving the Treaty.

Mr. De Valera's counter-proposals are a complete alternative treaty of seventeen clauses with various annexes. The clauses are largely identical with the corresponding clauses of the agreement signed in London. The chief differences are omission of the oath of allegiance and also of all reference to Ulster.

MR. DE VALERA'S PROCLAMATION.

"POSITION CAN YET BE RETRIEVED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 4 p.m., Jan. 5.

Mr. De Valera has issued a proclamation calling on the people to stand fast and declaring that the position can yet be retrieved at the eleventh hour.

RECALL OF HISTORIC HOAX.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd., 7 p.m. Jan. 5.

Luxembourg.—The historic hoax is recalled by the death of the ex-cobbler Voigt. Fifteen years ago, he impersonated as a German Captain of Guards, commandeered a squad of soldiers, proceeded to Koepenick, and was received there with military ceremonial. The impostor then commanded the municipal authorities to hand over cash, after which he disappeared to be subsequently caught and imprisoned.

SHIP FREIGHTS AND "CARRIERS" RISKS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 11 p.m., Jan. 5.

An important change in the conditions regulating ship freights, laid down by the Hague Rules of 1921, which introduced the Bills of Lading of Liners, is expected to operate next month. Under this regulation, shipowners will accept the "carriers risks."

The arrangement will not apply to the Bills of Lading issued in the United States where the Charter Act operates.

BANCO ITALIANA DISCONTO.

COMMISSIONERS TO ASSUME DUTIES OF BOARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 11 p.m., Jan. 5.

Rome.—The Court has appointed four commissioners to assume duties of the board of management of the Banco Italiana Disconto which suspended payment of the 27th December. It has also ordered that possession be taken of all property of members of the board.

DEATH OF COLONEL BIDDULPH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 5.

The death is announced of Colonel John Bidduplh for many years in the Political Department, India.

CABLE ITEMS.

Paris.—A Havas message announces that the Japanese Naval Secretary has wired to M. Guist' Hau, Minister of Marine, his thanks for the recent cordial reception accorded to the recent Japanese Squadron in the French ports and expressing wish that the bonds between the two navies may become still more intimate.

E. I. RY. STRIKE.

POSITION UNCHANGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

The present situation with regard to the strike on a section of the E. I. Railway is as follows:—The position at Jhaja is unchanged but with the assistance of the European staff and the staff from other stations, an increased goods train service is being gradually introduced. At present this service is about one-third of the normal service. The Loco staff at Dhanbad, Gomoh, Katrasgarh, and Gya being still out, only mail and passenger trains are being run over the grand chord and only a limited number of wagons can be supplied to collieries in Dhanbad district. The staff at Sahebgunge resumed duty unconditionally yesterday. Mr. Tomes, the Loco Superintendent, is at Jhaja where he held a meeting with the strikers on the 3rd and is holding another on the 4th with a view to effecting a settlement. The strikers elsewhere are in sympathy with those at Jhaja.

JHARIA STRIKE ENDS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JHARIA, Jan. 5.

The Jharia matter is settled. Men resumed work yesterday.

REPATRIATION OF INDIANS.

MR. ANDREWS' WARNING TO INDIAN COLONISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has sent a letter on the repatriation of Indians from abroad to Mr. C. R. Naidu of Natal who is returning there immediately.. In the course of the letter, Mr. Andrews says he is most anxious that Indians abroad, who have no means of self-support when landing in India, should be warned against repatriation for eighteen months. Mr. Andrews has been constantly at a loss to know in what way the miseries caused by such repatriation could be assuaged. For the prospects in India are not good at present for the repatriates and it is often very hard to get them taken back into the village life. At one time Mr. Andrews was in favour of repatriation but after his experience, he feels quite certain that the best solution of the present troubles is for Indian labourers to remain as far as possible in the colonies and for every opportunity to be taken out there to educate their children and to improve their condition. It is clear to him that this education and improvement abroad is the right policy to adopt. In conclusion, Mr. Andrews refers to the work of Mr. Naidu to prevent Indians in Natal from being led away by false promises and hopes and trusts he will be able to continue the same on his return.

"DAILY CHRONICLE ON PRINCE'S TOUR.

DIFFICULTY IN INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

"A SINGULAR MISFORTUNE" FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 5.

Reviewing the results of the Prince of Wales' tour, the "Daily Chronicle" remarks that it says much for the Prince's personality that despite the Gandhi-ists' formal successes, he has been able to a considerable degree to neutralise their effect and to convey to the Indian peoples a vivid and happy impression of their future Emperor.

The "Chronicle" recognises the difficulty of the Indian administrators' task and says that they seem to have shewn considerable tact.

Referring to the Reform scheme, the journal says that it is a singular misfortune for India that a leader like Mahatma Gandhi should have appeared at such a time. If the educated classes were worthy of the position they claim, they must shew that they have courage of their reasoned convictions, and that they will not surrender them to the appeals of fanatical nihilism

BENGAL'S NEXT GOVERNOR.

SAILS FOR INDIA IN EARLY MARCH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 4th.
Recd. 4. p.m., Jan. 5.

Lord Lytton is leaving for India early in March. He will probably be accompanied by Lady Lytton and their three younger children.

RUMOURS OF IMPENDING GENERAL ELECTION.

WHO IS TO BE WHAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Jan 4.
Recd. 4 p.m , Jan. 5.

Arising from the rumours of impending general election Reuter learns that Mr Churchill will return from Cannes on the 9th January.. Meanwhile the "Pall Mall Gazette" announces that Mr. Churchill will become the leader of the Coalition Liberals while Mr. Chamberlain will lead the Coalition Conservatives, Mr. Bonar Law accepting a comparatively minor position under the Premiership of Mr. Lloyd George.

THE FIJI COMMISSION.

INDIAN POLITICAL DELEGATION AT MELBOURNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Jan. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 5.

Mr. Venkatapatiraju Garu, Pundit Sharma and the members of the Indian political delegation, accompanied by Lieutenant Kahn, 28rd Cavalry, have arrived in Melbourne on their way to the Fiji, to enquire into the causes of Indian discontent and investigate possibilities of settling Indian ex-soldiers on the land in the Fiji.

The visitors paid an official call upon the Governor-General and they also desire to interchange views with Mr. Hughes prior to their departure from Australia.

CANNES CONFERENCE.

M BRIAND ARRIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 11 p.m., Jan. 5.

Cannes.—M. Briand has arrived accompanied by forty journalists.

SOVIET AND CHINA.

ENVOY TO PEKING TO PROPOSE MILITARY ALLIANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 5.

A Riga report says that the Soviet Government has sent an Envoy Extraordinary to I eking to propose a military alliance.

FIRE IN HARTLEPOOL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 4th.
Recd. 4. p.m., Jan. 5.

Great fire is raging to-night in Hartlepool. It started in a big timberyard and the gale fanned the flames which soon covered nine acres. A number of dwelling houses have been consumed and great shipbuilding yards are threatened.

EGYYTIAN SITUATION.

WITHDRAWAL FROM BRITISH BANKS.

ZAGHLULISTS' ORGAN INDEFINITELY SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 5.

Cairo.—The situation is calm. The attempt in the native quarters to boycott the British firms has been apparently confined hitherto to the withdrawal of certain deposits from the British banks.

The Zaghlulists' organ, "Minbar," has been indefinitely suspended.

RE-SHAPING OF FRANCO-BRITISH RELATIONS.

"LE MATIN'S" REASONS FOR INSISTENCE ON SUBMARINE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd., 7 p.m. Jan. 5.

Paris.—The leading papers are giving prominence, cables from Havas, to the re-shaping of the Franco-British relations, however excellent, on safer and more definite basis.

The "Le Matin" shews reasons why France must more than ever keep a watchful eye on Germany on land and sea. The Immense French coastal fronts need protection at first hand, same as the land frontiers. Submarines are emcient defensive weapons and are cheaper than Dreadnoughts. France, therefore, insists on submarine tonnage strictly in keeping with the needs of her own security. The British people would realise the French viewpoint had they their own Devonshire or Lancashire laid bare and barren as are some of the France's richest Provinces.

In an interview with a correspondent of the "Daily Mail" the Continental (Editoin) of the paper states, M. Briand spoke in favour of a Franco-British Alliance which would be the best proof that French Naval programme was not, and never could be, directed against her British friends.

USE OF SUBMARINE AGAINST MERCHANTMEN.

FRANCE ACCEPTS PROHIBITORY PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd 9-30 a.m. Jan. 5.

Washington.—France has accepted in principle the proposal for prohibition of the use of submarines against merchantmen, reserving her final approval pending discussion of the precise language.

The Italians and the Japanese have not received their final instructions, but there are indications that they will not interpose serious objection to the proposals if France fully accept it.

USE OF SUBMARINES.

FRANCE'S BINDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 4th.
Recd. 4. p.m., Jan. 5.

Washington.—M. Sarraut stated that France accepted in principle not only the root resolution prohibiting the use of submarines against merchantmen but also the Balfour amendment binding the five signatory powers to abstain from such use of submarines in the event of war among themselves. The French delegates also accepted the additional Root declaration that any submarine commander violating this law would be liable to punishment for piracy. It is thought that the French reservation may concern the exact defination of conduct expected from merchantmen ine view of their immunity from attack.

CHRISTIAN UNITY.

CANTERBURY'S APPEAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 5.

In a message to the diocese, the Archbishop of Canterbury states that as regards the reception given the well-known Lambeth Conference appeal for Christian unity, as affording unreserved encouragement in both the West and the East, there is ample evidence that growing interest has been aroused.

The appeal is being considered in Scotland by the committees appointed by the Assemblies; while in England, Free Churches, with hardly an exception, have given a preliminary welcome to the appeal.

Conferences have taken place with representatives of other communions in all parts of the world, including Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane, Montreal, Pennsylvania, Cairo and Bangalore. Many more conferences are to follow.

KHILAFAT ISSUE.

"BRITAIN MUST CHANGE ITS ATTITUDE TOWARDS ISLAM."

AMIR'S PLAIN SPEAKING AND WARNING.

SIR HENRY DOBBS' ASSURANCE

The newspaper "Abilagh" of Kabul gives a brief summary of the speech His Majesty the Amir made when Sir Henry Dobbs, on the conclusion of the Agreement, went to the Palace to take leave of him. As it is an important pronouncement from an exalted person like the Amir, a translation of it is given below for the information of the readers of the "Daily Express."

"We Afghans, realise in common with the other members of the Islamic world, the wrongs done to Islam by Britain. It is therefore necessary that Britain should consider the lamentations of the Indian Muslims over the Khilafat question. The British Government should not be under the impression that Afghanistan will be friendly with it if it continues to do harm to the Islamic cause and retains in her possession all sacred places. No, it can be never friendly. If Britain expects Afghanistan to extend to her, her right hand of friendship, it must change its attitude towards the Islamic world. Ever since Britain assumed a hostile position, she has alienated the friendship and sympathy of the Muslim community. The injurious effects of such a policy are not unknown to British politicians. The more the concessions are made by Britain to Turkey, the more will Afghanistan be pleased with her. Don't believe for a moment that Afghanistan or her people will be Britain's friends when the latter has done so much injury to the Islamic institutions. It is your duty that you should seriously consider the wrongs done to the Indian Muslims. If the situation in India becomes more serious and alarming, it will not be possible to prevent its reaching our frontiers."

SIR H. DOBBS' REPLY.

With reference to the above speech, Sir Henry Dobbs, after thanking the Amir for the hospitality shown to him, stated that he had heard that the relations between Britain and Turkey have now changed, and that the former had made up her mind to treat Turkey in so sympathetic and friendly a manner, that it will leave no ground for further complaint. As regards India, Sir Henry said that India will become independent before the expiry of ten years.

The "Zamindar" of Lahore comments favourably from an Islamic point of view on the Amir's speech in its two recent issues, and remarks, that it is quite plain speaking and cannot be characterised as a diplomatic attempt at hypocrisy so as to appease the Muslim public mind. The paper states that there can be no plainer statement than the Amir's admission that the grievances of his Muslim brethren in other parts of the world are his own grievances and that their comfort and peace of mind are his own. The "Zamindar" states that the gallant ruler of Afghanistan is imbued with the best of religious instincts and that he makes no secret of them so far as the Khilafat is concerned. He gives them free expression so as to open the eyes of Britain in the light of the recent agreement. The Amir says in unmistakeable language that unless Britain changes her policy in regard to Turkey and renders it acceptable to the Moslem world, she cannot count on the friendliness of Afghanistan. The observations made by The "Zamindar" bear testimony to the fact that the Amir is of opinion that Britain should "first" befriend the Moslem world. Before the first consideration is fulfilled, it is futile to expect the other to be fulfilled. In these circumstances we appeal to all sane people to say whether the agreement concluded is one of friendly relations between the two countries.—"Daily Express."

PRINCE OT MANDALAY.

HIS REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, replying to the address of the Municipal Committee of Mandaly, said:—

Gentlemen, I thank you for the warm welcome which you have extended to me. It is a very great pleasure to me to follow in the footsteps of Their Imperial Majesties and to visit the chief town of Upper Burma. Their Majesties will be interested to hear of the progress and expansion of your city and of prosperity and welfare of your province. I have been looking forward to my visit to Mandalay, the city of sunshine and pagodas. When Englishmen think of Burma and the Burmese their thoughts at once turn to Mandalay. Rangoon is a great cosmopolitan city of the province, but it is to Mandalay we all wish to go to understand and enjoy all that charms us in the people of Burma. It is here that we feel that we can get to know Burmese and show our liking for them. It is here that we can succeed in understanding the real influence of their serene outlook on the life and bask in warmth of nature as joyous as their own sunshine. It is here only that we can hope to appreciate at its true value their delicate art and teste which has had an effect in passing beyond the limits of Burma itself measured in years.

The connection of Burma with Great Britain has been a short one but it has not been too short for vigorous growth, strong mutual esteem and regard. It has not been too brief to give birth to a firm trust in each other's qualities and capabilities and confidence in each other's power for good. I know that we hope that under our guidance the Burmese will be enabled to give expression to all that is best in Burma and realise themselves to the fullest extent. And I fe[el] sure [th]at in return the Burmese repose the trust in our power to promote their fort[u]nes and welfare on the lines sympathetic to their national character and aspirations.

Gentlemen, I envy you for your responsibilities in the charge of civic affairs of this beautiful city and wish you all success in their discharge. I thank you again for your kind address of welcome.

"A CORDIAL WELCOME"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PRINCE OF WALES' CAMP,
MANDALAY, Jan. 5.

The special train conveying the Prince of Wales from Rangoon, arrived at Mandalay shortly after 4 p.m. The Prince received an address of welcome from the Municipal Committee and then motored to Government House. The Prince was given a cordial welcome by the residents, including numerous school children, who cheered lustily.

PRINCE AT RANGOON RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 4.

A special race meeting in honour of the Prince of Wales was held this afternoon. Seven races were decided, five being for sturdy but speedy little Burmese ponies and the others for Australian griffins. The chief event was the race for Burma bred ponies over one and quarter miles for the Prince of Wales Cup which was won fairly easily by the "Bride" belonging to Mr. Yee Eng Byan, a well-known Chinese rice broker of Rangoon. Radana Sein was second Hla Aung third. The race was won by 1½ lengths and the time was 2 minutes 27 2/3 seconds. The winner was only moderately well backed, the totalisator paying Rs. 49-8 for every five rupees invested. The Prince who arrived after the third race stayed until the close and after the last race presented his cup to Mr. Byan and also the Australian Cup won by Sunny Jim belonging to Mrs. Macearthy and the Dwarf Cup which was won by Mr. S. Gwan's Yai Bo. His Royal Highness leaves to-night by a special train for Mandalay returning to Rangoon on Sunday.

RANGOON RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

THEIR MESSAGE TO PRINCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 5.

The following telegram has been sent by the Rangoon Reception Committee to the Chief Secretary to the Prince of Wales at Mandalay:—

"We wish Your Royal Highness a happy and enjoyable stay in Mandalay and are eagerly looking forward to see you again when a warmer welcome awaits you."

The incidents of the Prince's stay in Rangoon included inspection of Royal Scots whose Colonel-in-Chief, Sir Edward Altham is at present in Rongoon. Great enthusiasm was shown by men of the Indian Infantry Regiment, 96 Berars, who surrounded the Prince's car when proceeding from the University College and pushed it a considerable distance, cheering enthusiastically. Men were off duty as the procession took place earlier in the day. The Prince's visit to the Royal Scots included a visit to the married quarters, where women and children sang "God Bless Prince of Wales." His Royal Highness shook hands with the wives and accepted a bouquet from a child. He subsequently visited men and inspected the regiment's splendid plate and had the wives of officers presented, departing along the road lined by men of the regiment who cheered fervently.

MR. CHUCKERBUTTY SENTENCED.

THREE MONTHS FOR REFUSING TO TAKE OATH.

HIS MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

Babu Shyam Sunder Chuckerbutty, President, Bengal Congress Committee and Editor, "Servant," was summoned as witness by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in a case against the Khilafat workers. Mr. Chuckerbutty did not attend the court and was arrested to-day on a warrant for disobeying the summons. When produced in court as a witness Mr. Chuckerbutty refused to take oath or any part in the Court proceedings as a non-cooperator. Subsequently he was prosecuted under section 178 Penal Code for refusing to take oath and was sentenced by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate to three months simple imprisonment. Before going to jail, Mr. Chuckerbutty sent the following message to his countrymen:—"Stand by Mahatma Gandhi in your hundreds and thousands to establish the Hindu-Muslim cult of Non Cooperation as the cult of the world. That is why Indian freedom is worth fighting for. May God help you all."

ARRESTS AND TRIALS OF VOLUNTEERS AT MUTTRA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MUTTRA, Jan. 1,

On 24th December, though a public holiday, Pt Durga Dutt, City Magistrate held his court inside the jail, where the cases of the following 7 volunteers were taken up:—

(1) B. Keshaw Ram Tandon, (2) Sjt Sohan Lall (3) Sjt Ram Chand (4) Sjt Nath (5) Sjt Gokul Chand (6) Sjt Kusshri Prasad Alias Chainta Guru and (7) Mr. Mohd Huasain.

All the seven were sentenced to various terms, ranging from three months to four months Rigorus Imprsonment and some were also fined in addition.

On 23rd December some 55 volunteers most of whom were Muslims and who after offering their Juma prayers in the mosque started their procession with Khilafat and Swaraj Flags. When they reached the Kotwali, nine were excluded for being minors, 24 more were not taken in, some were asked to go home, some were returned from the Kotwali and two were refused for being blind as only 22 were actually locked up. The Police wanted to remove nine more volunteers but they refused to move from the lock up. In the night these twenty two volunteers were not given any food, though they repeatadly asked for it, and though hungry, some of them sang merrily, the National songs up to midnight. This batch consisted of the following 22 volunteers.—

1. M. Abdul Chani, Secretary, Khilafat Committee 2. M. Abdul Rashid, Captain, Khilafat Volunteer Corps 3. M. Mohd Raffi. 4. M. Lala Khan 5. M. Sharkat Hussain 6. M. Qamar Uddin 7. Miyan Khan 8. M. Alla Uddin 9. M. Wilait Baksh 10. M. Alladin 11. M. Alladin Secondus 12. M. Alla Bakhsh 13. M. Ramzan khan 14. M. Mohd Ahmed 15. M. Ramzan Bux 16. M. Ahmed Uddin 17. M. Shabrati Khan 18. M. Abdul Hameed 19. Sjt Sri Narain 20 Sjt Lallu Singh 21 Kunwar Prem Behari Singh. 22 Sjt Shib Lal. The police offered some concession to M. Abdul Channi Secy, Khilafat Committee for not handcuffing him while taking him from Kotwali to jail but he dedlined with thanks remarking that he wanted to suffer the same fate as his other fellow Volunteers did. Their cases will be put up on the 3rd January 22.

On 25th December, many relations of the under trial and convicted persons went to have an interview with them. The first interview was of M. Nawal Kishore[illegible] with his son M. Ram Saran Das Johri. After some formal talk, the convict son, in answer to a query of his father "what else he had to say" said that he had to ask one thing if he meant to grant it. The father encouragingly asked him to speak out. Thereupon the son said as follows: You had promised to suspend your practice but even now you have not done it. You should now suspend it at once and abstain from this sinful profession." The father does not seem inlined to suspend his practice but, nevertheless, to soothe his son, he promised to comply with his request after finishing up two cases in which he had taken up his fee in advance. The vegetable given to the prisoners in jail is very bad and not worth human consumption.

On 26th December 21, 4 more voluntery were arrested.

On 27th December 21, 35 volunteers were transferred from Muttra Jail to Meerut Jail under a very strong guard as the Muttra Jail was overflooded.

At the junction station M. Ram Saran Das Johri delivered a speech to the audience. The Police wanted to prevent him from doing so but to no avail. The volunteers delivered speeches at every station throughout the route and reached Delhi. There the Police offerd Chana and Gur for their supper but most of them refused to accept it and remained hungry. Thousands of people surrouoded them at Delhi Station and wanted to offer fruits and sweetmeat but the police did not allow them to do it. The volunteers stayed there for four hours after which they were thrust in a boggy which was not spacius enough to accomodate them. The volunteers were not supplied with sufficient water on the way.

PICKETING AT MORADABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MORADABAD, Jan. 1.

Picketing of liquor shops commenced since yesterday. It has produced marvellous results. This morning the District Magistrate and the Kotwal patrolled and inspected all the country and foreign liquor shops and posted police guards on each. The District Magistrate snatched away volunteers' badge from volunteers, at Rustamji's shop.

ARRESTS AT TINSUKIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

TINSUKIA (ASSAM), Jan. 5.

Seven Congress and Khilafat Volunteers were arrested this afternoon, by the police, for going in a body and shouting "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai". A big crowd assembled to see the arrested volunteers in the "Thana" compound. Police behaved well and the people are calm. Swadeshi propaganda is going on vigorously.

POLICEMEN DECLINE TO TAKE SALARIES.

DEMAND FOR MORE PAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

The constables and head constables Madras City Police declined yesterday to take their salaries this month, with the exception, it is stated, of four or five, demanding more pay.

SEQUEL TO OPEN-AIR MEETING AT LAHORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Jan. 2.

Yesterday an open air meeting was held at Havali Hakyan with Sj. Lal Singh, General Captain, Lahore Volunteers, as president. The audience present numbered about 10,000, including 1,000 ladies, the volunteers maintaining order. A resolution was passed congratulating the leaders recently arrested at Lahore and lectures were delivered by speakers asking all present to enlist as volunteers and carry on the propaganda of Khaddar.

Sj. Lal Singh and Mian Mohd. Hyat, one of the speakers, were arrested this morning. Before delivering themselves at Purani Kotwali, they had a few rounds through the city followed by a big gathering of people who at several places stopped to listen to the short speeches made by Sj. Lal Singh and Mian Mohd. Hyat.

TRIAL OF 3 N. C. Os IN PATNA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Jan, 5.

Messrs. Kishun Prasad, Sen and Sinha, three leading non-co-operators who had refused to be released on the condition of abstaining from Non-Cooperation activities, were tried in the Patna Jail to-day by Mr. Johnston, Additional District Magistrate. Rai Bahadur Binode Behari Mukerjee prosecuted. Five police witnesses deposed that the first two accused had enlisted as volunteers and the third had been abetting them. Mr. Kishun Prasad, replying to the Court's question, said his profession was to mend or end the present Government. The accused took no part in the trial save making a statement. Orders will be passed on the 9th instant.

Mr. Khursaid Hussain prayed that he might be sent to Hazaribagh Jail on conviction.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

The market held an easier tone throughout the day with only very small business passing in jute shares. Coals are fairly steady with a demand for Ratmonna. In miscellaneous section Central Provinces Cements improved slightly and cotton snares ruled quiet but fairly steady.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal—Yhusick and Musha 27-8 X. D. Govindpur 23. Neetooria 9-12; Patmohna 13; Searsole 14; Sowardih 9-8; Talcher 10; Jute—Fort Gloster 560; S. L. Fort William 234 S. L. Howrah 30; Kamarhatty 560, Kanknarrah 350;

Miscellaneous—Bengal Bridge and Bolts 3-12; Burn and Company 322; Central Provinces Cement 6-10; Dunbar Cotton 545; Hume Pipes 5; Indo-Burmah Tin 6-12; Kesoram Cotton 18-4; Madan Theatres Ld. 10-6; Pioneer Sugar 8-2; Spences Hotel 13-8; Titaghur Paper 15 S. L.

Government Paper 3½ per cent quoted at Rs. 59-14; Small lots 60-2. War Bonds 1925. 100-4; 1930 100-6 and 1931, 100-8. U. P. Bonds 6 per cent 96 per cent.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer One Shilling three and fifteen sixteenth pence, and Demand Bills One Shilling three and thirtyone thirtytwo pence.

The Imperial Bank of Indian Calcutta rate for Demand Loans remains unchanged being seven per cent.

INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 5.

Another list of questions to be asked in the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State has been issued to-day. In the Assembly, on the 10th instant, Mr. Beohar Rughbir Sinha will ask for the total increase in expenditure due to the Reforms and also as to whether Government intended to suppress the Indian National Congress and if so, whether it had realised the consequences of such a policy.

Mr. Kabirudin will inquire whether Civil Guards had offered their services for keeping order with the approval of Government.

In the Council of State on the 17th instant Lala Sukhbir Singh will ask for reasons due to which it was not considered advisable to consult the Indian Legislature before the adoption of the repressive policy to combat the Non-Cooperation movement, and also which members of the Viceroy's Executive Council favoured and which opposed the adoption of such a policy.

Mr. Sethna will ask for the number of counsel engaged by Government in the Munitions Board Case, their daily fees and the total amount paid. He also wants to know whether in addition to those five counsel, the public prosecutor and other pleaders were also engaged for the same case, and, if so, at what daily fees as also the total sum paid to them.

Mr. Ganganath Jha will ask for steps taken by Government to give effect to the resolution of the Council of State regarding uniformity of weights in the country.

Mr Sethna has asked for details of the stores purchased for the Indian Railways during the last five years, particularly the amount purchased in and outside Great Britain.

MAULANA MOHANI AND MOPLAHS.

CAN BARBARITIES BE JUSTIFIED?

Mr. Madhavan Nair wires from Calicut under date January 4, commenting on Maulana Hasarat Mohani's presidential speech at Ahmedabad thus:—

The address delivered by the President of the All-India Muslim League contains expressions of opinion which compel one to pause and ponder over matters which vitally affect the future of the country. At a time when the fight for freedom is growing thicker and thicker and the noblest spirits in our country are staking their all for the victory near at hand it pains one deeply to say or do anything which strikes a discordant note. But duty to oneself, one's religion and ones country forces one to speak out when responsible leaders, like the President of the Muslim League, utter words that are calculated to undermine the very foundation of that freedom. Maulana Mohani justifies the looting of Hindus by Moplahs as lawful by way of commandeering in a war between the latter and the Government or as a matter of necessity when the Moplahs were forced to live in jungles. The Maulana perhaps does not know that in the majority of cases the almost wholesale looting of Hindu houses in portions of Ernad, Walluwanad and Ponani *taluks* were committed on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd of August, before the military had arrived in the affected area to arrest or fight the rebels, or even before Martial Law had been declared. The Moplahs had not betaken themselves to jungles at the time as the Maulana supposes, nor had the Hindus as a class done anything to them to deserve their hostility.

AT THE OUTBREAK.

The outbreak commenced on the 20th August. The Police and the District Magistrate withdrew from Tirurangadi to Calicut on the 21st and the policemen throughout the affected area had taken to their heels. There was no adversary of the Moplah at the time whom the Hindus could possibly have helped or invited and the attack on them was most wanton and unprovoked. At that stage of the outbreak there was only a small section of the Moplahs who were out for fight and to their credit it must be said that during those early days they did not, except in a few cases, soil their hands with looting property. The looting at that time was in most cases committed by local men who had more greed than fight in them, and who wanted to pass off for quite respectable men both before and after looting.

BARBARITIES UNJUSTIFIABLE.

The Maulana ignores or justifies the barbarities committed by the rebels on the ground that they were more by way of retaliation on the Hindus who were suspected to have invited the military or aided. It is true that in a few cases Hindus, and for the matter of that Moplahs, were murdered for assisting the military or the police. But who can say with truth or reason that the forcible conversion of Hindus, both before and after the advent of the military and the murdering of those that refused to do so in cold blood, was by way of retaliation? Could the outrages on women and the murder of innocent women and children be regarded as retaliatory and even if they were so, could such actions be justified? Does not the Maulana realise that such opinions emanating from him are bound to have disastrous consequences?

HOW DO WE STAND?

Now the position is this. The Hindus and Mahomedans have been waging a common war with non-violence as the fundamental creed. It has to be noted, however, that there is a party led by the Maulana that advocates violence for the achievement of their object. Suppose to-morrow that party takes to violence and the other remains non-violent, what will be the fate of the non-violent party if the Maulana's views are pushed to their logical conclusion? Is freedom worth having if for the attainment of it you have to loot, murder and outrage your innocent neighbour who does not agree with you or approves of your methods and is Swaraj possible of achievement and the Khilafat wrong likely to be righted by such means? The Maulana's views make those who have absolutely no faith in violence to think over these facts deeply and anxiously.

"FIRM YET CONCILIATORY."

THE VICEROY AT BIKANER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 5.

The following are excerpts from His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the State banquet held at Bikaner on the 2nd January:—

The welcome to us on this occasion is worthy of the prince of India. (Applause). It is princely in generous hospitality, but even more is the princely character of gracious courtesy and consideration which leads you to think day by day and almost hour by hour of the pleasures that you may be able to offer not only to Her Excellency and to me but to the rest of your guests (Applause). Realise that this hospitality is to me as Viceroy, His Majesty's representative, and that you the ruler of this State find pleasure, may I say, a privilege to entertain the King's representative. (Applause.). Only on that ground I should be glad to have been your guest, but there is also a personal note reflected in your observations which found a full and echoing response in my mind; not only are you entertaining me as Viceroy but also as a former colleague in the Imperial War Cabinet when I rejoiced to note that India and the Indian states were represented in that important assembly (applause) and when again we met throughout the anxious period of the Peace Conference, we lived in the same establishment and were in the habit of frequent converse and intercourse. I then learned to value not only the sagacity but the broad outlook and the wise judgment of His Highness.

LOYALTY OF PRINCES.

His Highness has referred to the work in front of the princes of India, he has mentioned also some sinister aspersions and evil motives attributed to them. If I have heard of them, they have left no impression (applause), I have not the faintest doubt indeed, who that has studied recent events, would have doubt of the loyalty and devotion of the Princes of India to the King-Emperor. (Applause.). That there are difficult times ahead is perhaps not questionable but I am not minded to-night to discuss the general political conditions of India. His Highness has referred to them very briefly in the general survey of the present times. Certainly, I do not minimise them, neither am I inclined to exaggerate them. Like His Highness I have a very firm belief in human nature, and I noted his Highness's observations on the robust common sense of the Indian people. Although we defer in many characteristics in the East and the West, yet fundamentally, we are the same, we live very largely the same lives and are swayed by reason and by generous sentiments. Unfortunately, reason is sometimes swayed by passion. I have observed that here passion is too often generated by a mistake, at times, a misrepresented view of the intention of the Government of India. I have spoken so recently on this subject that I shall not repeat myself to-night, I shall only say that it is a mistake to imagine that a desire to meet the legitimate wishes of those who believe they have grievances is weakness; it is possible to be firm and yet conciliatory. I shall leave this subject, tempting as it is, interesting as it is, as it must be, with the observation that the desire of my Government, as His Highness so truly recognised, is to do that which is best and wisest in the interests of India and the interests of the Empire. (Applause).

FUTURE OF INDIA.

I shall not dwell to-night upon the part of the Princes will be called upon to play in the future of India. We have had opportunities of discussing some of these questions in the Chamber of Princes and I am glad to hear that His Highness and his brother princes have appreciated such efforts as I was able to make. His Highness has rightly adjudged that I shall always be pleased to discuss, to consider and to consult with the princes of India upon the affairs that so vitally interest them. (Applause.).

I recall Your Highness advent to the "gaddy" when seven years old, with a council of regency till your majority and then I see your Highness striving forward swiftly till after a little over twenty years of administration you have the proud satisfaction of observing that the revenues of your State have increased from twenty lakhs as they were when you first administered them to over 80 lakhs as they are at the present day. (Applause.). It must indeed be gratifying to a father's heart to see his son learning while his father is still young to shoulder the burdens and their responsibilities of State administration.

VICEROY IN BIKANER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 4.

A communique says:—

On the afternoon of Monday His Excellency held a review of the State Troops with His Highness in command. The State banquet was held at the Fort on the same evening, after which Their Excellencies accompanied by their personal staff made a private departure, arriving at Delhi yesterday evening.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd returned from Hyderabad Deccan on Thursday morning.

Sir Harcourt Butler arrived at Agra and will hold a Darbar on the 7th instant. Orders have been issued that the function being primarily for Indians, Europeans need not be invited to attend.

Mr. H. K. Coyajee, I.L.B., is appointed Judge of the Bombay High Court in place of Justice Sir Lallubhai A. Shah, proceeding on deputation.

NILPHAMARI

BENGAL GOVERNMENT'S VERSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan.4.

The Bengal Government has issued a communique regarding the affray in which police were concerned at Nilphamari in Rangpur district. On 28th December, 32 armed police came to Nilphamari from Jalpaiguri. While marching along the main road through the Bazar, an altercation occurred between an armed policeman and an upcountry servant and each accused the other of abuse and slight assault. A crowd collected and began throwing stones at the police and threatening them with lathis. The Policemen continued their march followed by the crowd, which grew more and more menacing, even breaking the ranks of the police. Three policemen loaded rifles and fired in the air being struck with bricks and lathi. Eight policemen were injured, while six of the public were slightly injured by slug and two received severe wounds, caused by kukris.

"IN CHARKHA LIES INDIA'S SALVATION."

DR. ROY'S EARNEST APPEAL.

A correspondent of the "Servant" of Calcutta writes to the paper as under:—

"With a view to accelerate the charkha programme of Mahatma, and with a view to advise every household to become self-sufficient at least in the matter of clothes Dr. P. C. Roy came to his native village. In the afternoon of the 26th December, he made a tour of the village, Katipara, amidst shouts of "Bande Mataram" "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai," proceeding from the local Sevasram volunteers. At different households he saw ladies and girls spinning in right earnest. At a place he saw quite a bevy of ladies at the wheel, and be it said with all emphasis, that it was not a mere show, not a mere makeup, it is a phase of the daily rontine of their life.

Later on, at a meeting held in the village presided over by Babu Sarat Chandra Roy Chaudhury, Vakil of Khulna and graced by the presence of Dr. P. C. Roy, Babu J. C. Ghose and other local celebrities, Mr. Dhilendra Nath Bose said in the course of a neat little speech that, already in the infant stage of development they were getting I to 1½ seers of yarn per week, were working 8 looms and had produced over 100 pieces of clothes and napkins. He also announced that they would henceforth carry on business in home spun cloth with Dr. P. C. Ray's portrait as *trade mark*. Dr. P. C. Ray then dwelt on the merits of Charkha. He exhorted every lady to take to spinning at leisure hours According to him. Charkha would prove the salvation of the country. With all the force at his command Dr. Ray emphasised that his heart's desire will be fulfilled if in the space of 6 months the villagers could clothe themselves in cloth spun and woven by themselves. He went so far as to advise the villagers to boycott him socially who would still wear *bideshi* clothes.

The President emphasised the point that the success of the movement depended upon the prevalence of the spirit of sacrifice and the earnest zeal of becoming economically independent. He further laid stress on the fact that Charkha should be used in leisure hours only.

RAJA RESHEE CASH LAW.

AN AUTHORIZED STATEMENT

The "Servant" publishes the following:—

Dear Sir,—I am directed by Raja Reshee Cash Law to send you the enclosed statement for publication in the next issue of your paper.

Yours faithfully
NALIN CHANDRA PAUL,
Vakil, High Court.

47-1 Sukea St.
Calcutta 31-12-21.

With referrence to the letter published in the "Servant" regarding the alleged assault on Raja Reshes Cash Law, we are authorized to state that the contradiction which it seeks to refute gave the correct version of the affair. The public might confidently depend upon the sense of self-respect of our distinguished citizen to take necessary steps, had there been any true and just cause for complaint in the matter.—The "Servant."

CROPS DAMAGED IN DOHAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DOHAD, Jan. 5.

Unfortunately extreme cold and frost has considerably damaged the Rabbi crops and part of Kharif also, such as, gram, toowar, vatana and other pulses. Conditions are getting serious. Help in clothes for the people suffering from cold is immediately needed.

NADIAD MUNICIPALITY.

LIVELY SITUATION.

ENROLMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

KAIRA COLLECTOR'S BAN ON PICKETING.

MR. TYEBJI'S MANIFESTO TO REMAIN NON-VIOLENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NADIAD, Jan. 5.

The situation at Nadiad is becoming quite lively. The aggressive attitude taken up by Mr. Fratt, Commissioner, Northern Division has stiffened the backs of not only the local Municipality but also the Municipalities of Ahmedabad and Surat. The forcible possession of schools which was taken over by the Educational Deputy Inspector, under Mr. Pratt's directions has brought no relief to the perturbed feelings of local officialdom. True enough, the buildings have been entered upon, but where are the pupils? Teachers have refused to work under the orders of the Education Department, and authorities have been hard put to find men to takes their places. Men, who served in the eighties and 'nineties of the last century are apparently being hunted out of their retirement, and induced to return as teachers! Still there is very little success. Where twenty-five hundred pupils attended before, hardly fifty now attend, and these are mostly children of officials in active service. Rate-payers have refused to succumb to official blandishments, and have proved, by their conduct, that they are solidly behind their chosen representatives. It is, therefore difficult to see whose interests Mr. Pratt and his subordinates want to serve by resorting to methods of whose legality even their friends do not seem to be convinced.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

Last night, a public meeting was held at the Dhilakshmi Library under the presidency of Mr. Gokuldas Talati, President, Municipal Committee. Its object was to explain to people the policy of Civil Disobedience in Nadiad in connection with Municipal, Government and Aided schools, and enlist volunteers for the purposes of picketing schools under Government control. Speeches were delivered on Non-Violence and volunteering, and much enthusiasm prevailed. Among the audience the names of forty volunteers, including a few ladies, were announced. It was resolved to inaugurate picketing from to-morrow.

BAN ON PICKETING.

In the meantime a new turn has been given to the curse of events by the order of the Collector, Kaira, hastily promulgated this morning. The order is made under that much-abused section, 144 Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting picketing in connection with schools on roads, at shops, Dharamsalas or bazars, and any interference with pupils or their parents, any infringements of the order being made punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

MR. TYABJI'S MANIFESTO.

On arrival of Mr. Abbas Tyabji, President, Kaira Zilla Samiti, from Ahmedabad, this afternoon, the situation created by the Collector's order was discussed and a manifesto under Mr. Tyabji's signature, was issued exhorting the people of Nadiad to remain strictly Non-Violent and to desist from collecting together in public places. The manifesto also appeals to the public to persuade parents not to send their children to schools under Government control or management.

A special general meeting is to be held this evening to consider certain recent official communication and other matters connected therewith. I understand that the subject of twenty-five hundred rupees drawn by Mr. Pratt without the sanction of the Municipality and which was paid to his order by the Sub-Treasury Officer here only yesterday, will also be discussed. Sensational developments may be expected. The Municipality will also consider the Collector's order made this morning. A new form of winning public sympathy which will defeat the purpose of the Collector's order appears to have been thought of, and will be acted upon in which case it is bound to prove even more popular and effective.

COLLECTOR'S & COMMISSIONER'S ACTIONS CONDEMNED.

GOVT. ASKED TO RENDER BACK SCHOOLS AND MONEY.

COUNCILLORS' ULTIMATUM.

NADIAD MUNICIPALITY'S SPECIAL MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NADIAD, Jan. 5.

A special general meeting of the Nadiad Municipality was held this evening, with Mr. Gokuldas D. Talati, President in the Chair to consider a letter from the Commissioner, Northern Division, and the Collector, Kaira District, in connection with the control and management of Municipal Schools in Nadiad. Mr. Gokuldas explained the illegal and high-handed character of the orders that had been passed by the two authorities concerned. On the motion of Mr. Thakoredas Nathabhai Desai, seconded by Mr. Manilal M. Parekhe, a resolution was adopted con-

(Continued in column 5.)

(Continued from column 6.)

demning the order of the Collector suspending the resolution of the Municipality, dated the 16th December last, for making over the management of Municipal Schools to the Rashtriya Chiksam Samiti, Nadiad.

On the motion of Mr. Fulchand Bapuji Shah, seconded by Mr. Ranchoddas Patel, another resolution was adopted condemning the action of the Commissioner, taken under section 178, in transgressing the scope of the Government resolution and asking Government to render back the possession of schools and money illegally taken from the Treasury without the sanction of the Municipality by the 10th instant, on the expiry of which period the Councillors will resign and seek re-election if in the meantime, their demands are not complied with.

Both propositions were carried by a large majority, dissentients being only three in one case and four in another.

Influenza and After

Many people have learnt, to their cost, that the after-effects of influenza may be worse than the complaint itself.

Kidney disease is one ill-effect that sometimes leads to months of pain and misery. As happens during colds and fevers, the delicate kidney mechanism is strained in attempting to cope with the unusual accumulation of poisons in the blood. Care of the kidneys during their strain would prevent a breakdown, but such care is rarely exercised. It is this neglect that leads to inflammation of the kidneys and the bladder, urinary troubles, impure blood, gravel, renal-dropsy, rheumatism, stone, sciatica, lumbago and backache.

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(2)

By the Grace of God the dead body brought to life.

I, Harabhai Bhicaji Sindya inform every reader that my brother Koosabhoy, aged 24, was suffering severely since a year from liver complaint. I tried every kind of herbel medicine of well-known doctors, but all in vain, and the disease grew from bad to worse. He was unable to sit, move or take his food. I lost all hope. Then I learnt through a friend of mine the name of

Hakim Haji Nwaab Ali Khan

who had been to France, America Egypt and Italy. I went and saw him. He examined my brother through some peculiar instrument. He gave hope and advised me to keep my brother under his treatment for a week and if I was then satisfied I would keep him for five weeks more. I gave a trial and was quite pleased to see signs of improvement in him and gave 5 weeks more trial and he is now completely cured.

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CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS.

FULL TEXT.

The following is the full text of the resolution finallw by the Congress.

"Whereas, since the holding of the last National Congress the people of India have found from actual experience that by reason of the adoption of non-violent non-co-operation the country has made a great advance in fearlessness, self-sacrifice and self-respect, and whereas the movement has greatly damaged the prestige of the Government, and whereas on the whole the country is rapidly progressing towards Swaraj, this Congress confirms the resolution adopted at the Special Session of the Congress at Calcutta and re-affirmed at Nagpur, and places on record the fixed determination of the Congress to continue the programme of non-violent non-co-operation with greater vigour than hitherto, in such manner as each Province may determine till the Punjab and the Khilafat wrongs are redressed and Swaraj is established and the control of the Government of India passes into the hands of the people from that of an irresponsible corporation.

"And, whereas, by reason of the threat uttered by His Excellency in his recent speeches and the consequent repression started by the Government of India in the various Provinces by way of disbandment of volunteer corps and forcible prohibition of public and even committee meetings in an illegal and high-handed manner, and by the arrest of many Congress workers in several provinces, and whereas this repression is manifestly intended to stifle all Congress and Khilafat activities and deprive the public of their assistance, this Congress resolves that all activities of the Congress be suspended as far as necessary and appeals to all quietly and without any demonstration to offer themselves for arrest by belonging to the volunteer organisations to be formed throughout the country in terms of the resolution of the Working Committee arrived at in Bombay on the 23rd day of November last, provided that on one shall be accepted as a volunteer who does not sign the following pledge:

The Pledge.

With God as witness, I solemnly declare that (1) I wish to be a member of the National Volunteer Corps; (2) so long as I remain a member of the Corps I shall remain non-violent in word and deed and shall earnestly endeavour to be non-violent in intent, since I believe that as India is circumstanced, non-violence alone can help the Khilafat and the Punjab and result in the attainment of Swaraj and consolidation of unity among all the races and communities of India, whether Hindu, Mussalman, Sikh, Parsi, Christian or Jew; (3 I believe in and shall endeavour always to promote such unity; (4) I believe in Swadeshi as essential for India's economic, political and moral salvation and shall use handspun and handwoven khaddar to the exclusion of every other cloth; (5) as a Hindu I believe in the justice and necessity of removing the evil of untouchability and shall on all possible occasions seek personal contact with and endeavour to render service to the submerged classes; (6) I shall carry out the instructions of my superior officer and all the regulations not inconsistent with the spirit of his pledge prescribe by the Volunteer Boards, or the Working Committee, or any other agency established by the Congress; (7) I am prepared to suffer imprisonment, assault or even death for the sake of my religion and my country without resentment; (8) in the event of my imprisonment I shall not claim from the Congress any support for my family or dependents. This Congress trusts that every person of the age of 18 and over, will immediately join the volunteer organisations, notwithstanding the proclamation prohibiting public meetings, and inasmuch as even Committee meetings have been attempted to be construed as public meetings, this Congress advises the holding of Committee meetings and of public meetings, the latter in enclosed places and by tickets and by previous announcements at which, as far as possible, only speakers previously announced shall deliver written speeches, care being taken in every case to avoid risk of provocation and possible violence by the public in consequence.

Civil Disobedience

"This Congress is further of opinion that civil disobedience is the only civilsed and effective substitute for an armed rebellion whenever every other remedy for preventing arbitrary, tyrannical and emasculating use of authority by individuals or corporations has been tried and, therefore advises all Congress workers and others, who believe in peaceful methods and are convinced that there is no remedy save some kind of sacrifice to dislodge the existing Government from its position of perfect Irresponsibility to the people of India, to organise individual civil disobedience and mass when the mass of people have been sufficiently trained in the methods of non-violence and otherwise in terms of the resolution passed in the last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee held at Delhi.

"This Congress is of opinion that in order to concentrate attention upon civil disobedience, whether mass or individual, whether of an offensive or defensive character, under proper safeguards and instructions to be issued from time to time by the Working Committee, or the Provincial Congress Committee concerned, all other Congress activities should be suspended whenever and whenever and to the extent to which it may be found necessary.

"This Congress calls upon all students of the age of 18 and over, particularly those studying in the national institutions and the staff thereof immediately to sign the foregoing pledge and become members of National Volunteer Corps.

Sole Executive Authority.

"In view of the impending arrest of a large number of Congress workers this Congress, whilst requiring the ordinary machinary to remain intact and to be utilised in the ordinary manner whenever feasible hereby appoints, until further instructions, Mahatma Gandhi as the sole executive authority of the Congress and invests him with the full powers of the All-India Congress Committee, including the power to convene a special session of the Congress, or of the All-India Congress Committee, or the Working Committee, and also with the power to appoint a successor in emergency.

"This Congress hereby confers upon the said successor and all subsequent successors appointed in turn by their predecessors all his aforesaid powers, provided that nothing in this resolution shall be deemed to authorise Mahatma Gandhi or any of the aforesaid sussessors to conclude any terms or peace with the Government of India or the British Government without the previous sanction of the All-India Congress Committee, to be finally ratified by the Congress specially convened for the purpose, and provided also that the present creed of the Congress shall in no case be altered by Mahatma Gandhi or his successors, except with the leave of the Congress first obtained.

"This Congress congratulates all those patriots who are now undergoing imprisonment for the sake of their conscience or country, and realises that their sacrifice has considerably hastened the advent of Swaraj.

"This Congress appeals to all those who do not believe in full non-co-operation or its principle, but who consider it essential for the sake of national self-respect to demand and insist upon the redress of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs and for the sake of full national self-expression, to insist upon the immediate establishment of Swaraj, to render help to the nation in the promotion of unity between different religious communities, to popularize carding, hand-spinning and hand-weaving from its economical point of view and as a cottage industry necessary in order to supplement the resources of millions of agriculturists who are living on the drink of starvation and, to that end, preach and practise the use of hand-spun and hand-woven garments, to help the cause of total prohibition, and to bring about the removal of untouchability and to help the improvement of the condition of the submerged classes.

Moplah Disturbances.

"This Congress expresses its firm conviction that the Moplah disturbance was not due to the non-co-operation or the Khilafat movement, especially as for six months before the outbreak non-co-operators and Khilafat preachers were denied access to the affected parts by the authorities in Malabar, but due to circumstances altogether unconnected with these movements and that the disturbance would not have occurred had the message of non-violence been allowed to reach them. Nevertheless, the Congress deplores the violence committed by certain Moplahs by way of forcible conversion of Hindus and destruction of life and property.

Treatment of Moplah Prisoners.

"The Congress is of opinion that the prolongation of disturbance in Malabar could have been prevented by the Government of Madras accepting the proferred assistance of Maulana Yakul Hasan and other non-co-operators and allowing Mahatma Gandhi to proceed to Malabar and is further of opinion that the treatment of Moplah prisoners, as evidenced by the asphixiation incidents, was an act of inhumanity unheard-of in modern times and unworthy of a Government that calls itself civilized.

Congratulations to Kemalists.

"This Congress congratulates Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha and the Turks upon their successes and assures the Turkish nation of India's sympathy and support in its struggle to retain its status and independence.

Bombay Riots.

"This Congres deplores the occurrences in Bombay on the 17th November last and subsequently and assures all parties and communities that it is the desire and determination of the Congress to guard their rights to the fullest extent."

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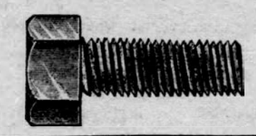

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Malabar Central Relief Committee, Cali...
and
Hon. Joint Secretary
(for General Organization,
Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay.

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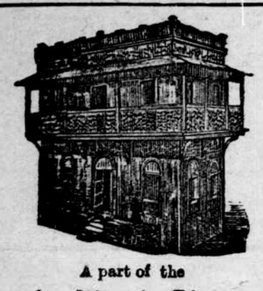

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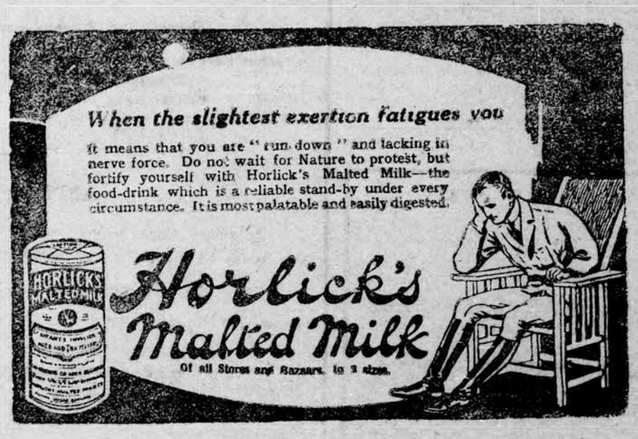
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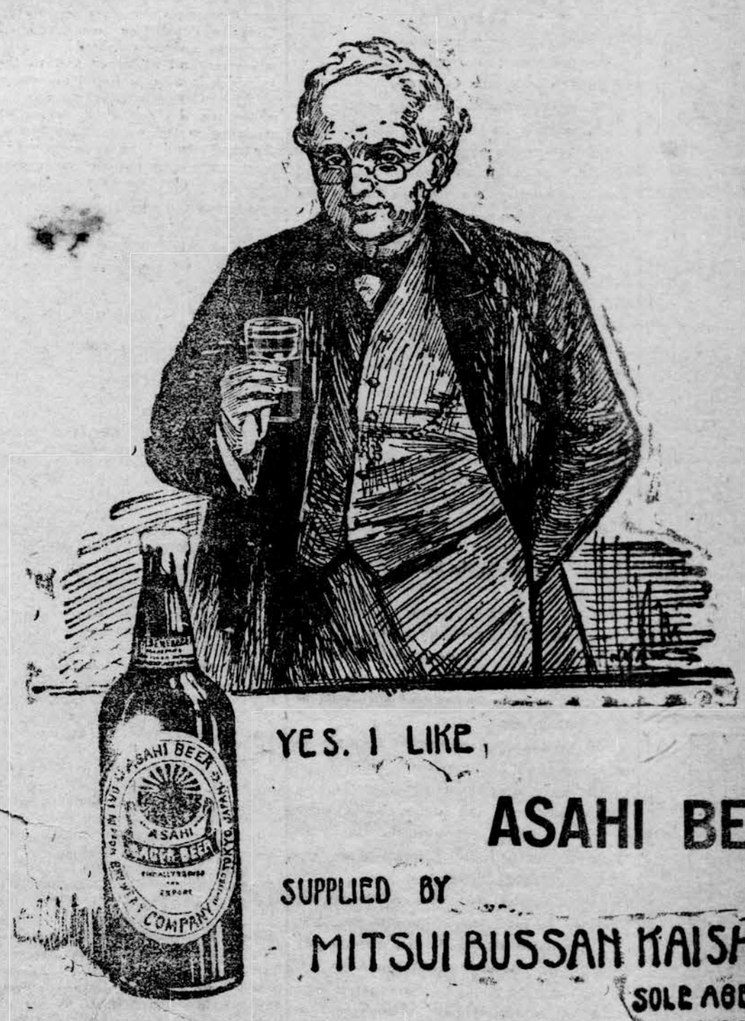

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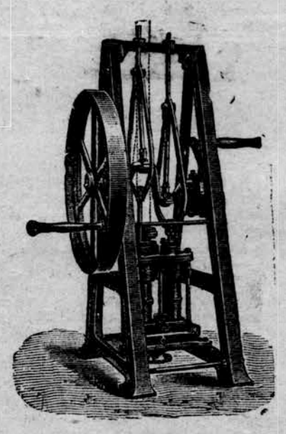

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